TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Variable. Temp. 77-59 (25-15). Tomorrow stormy. Yesterday's temp. 75-53 (23-17). LONDON: Showers. Temp. 70-59 (21-15). Tomorrow similar. Yesterday's temp. 68-61 (20-16). CHANNEL: Bright. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 91-63 (33-17). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 93-80 (28-16). Yesterday's temp. 78-58 (26-14).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 8

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria ..... 8 S. | Lebanon ..... 90 P.
Belgium ..... 14 B.Fr. | Luxembourg ..... 14 L.Fr.
Denmark ..... 2.25 D.Kr. | Morocco ..... 1.50 Dh.
Eire (Inc. tax) ..... 11 P. | Netherlands ..... 1 Fl.
Finland ..... 1.40 F.M. | Nigeria 3/6
France ..... 1.40 Fr. | Norway ..... 2.25 N.Kr.
Germany ..... 1 D.M. | Portugal ..... 9 Esc.
Great Britain ..... 10 P. | Spain ..... 13 Ptas.
Greece ..... 12 Dr. | Sweden ..... 1.75 S.Kr.
India ..... Rs. 3.75 | Switzerland ..... 1.50 S.Fr.
Iran ..... 25 Rials | Turkey 7.15
Italy ..... 200 Lire | U.S. Military (Eur.) $0.25
Israel ..... I.£1.40 | Yugoslavia ..... 6 D.

No. 28,147 ** PARIS, FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1973 Established 1887

Talks Seen Shaping as Sihanouk Eases View

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, July 12 (WP). —New signs of diplomatic scene-setting to prepare for negotiations in the Cambodian war are filtering through the official secrecy.

In Peking, exiled Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who only last week said it is now "too late" for him to negotiate with President Nixon's national security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, mentioned an alternative yesterday.

Prince Sihanouk, in an interview with the French news agency Agence France-Presse, was quoted:

"It is now up to the Americans and the Red Khmers—the future masters of Cambodia—to determine whether or not they want to bold talks."

Prince Sihanouk, AFP reported, said Mr. Kissinger could use Chinese Premier Chou En-lai as an intermediary to put forward proposals for negotiating with the Red Khmers, thus 'leaving open a tiny door'" for negotiations.

That door, in fact, is the major entry point that the Nixon administration counts on using.

Huang Chen, head of the Chinese Liaison Office in Washington, left this city earlier this week for consultations in Peking on Cambodia and other issues.

The senior Chinese diplomat in the United States consulted last Friday in San Clemente, Calif., with the President and Mr. Kissinger on Cambodia. Although neither American nor Chinese officials will discuss their intentions, Mr. Huang's return to Peking is understood to be in preparation for Mr. Kissinger's projected visit to China in early August, where a negotiated settlement of the Cambodian war is expected to be high on the agenda.

The Senate Republican leader, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, forecast yesterday that President Nixon would not ask Congress to continue U.S. authority for bombing in Cambodia beyond Aug. 15. Sen. Scott told reporters it is "my guess" that President Nixon won't ask for it [a bombing extension] . . . barring something massive which you can't anticipate."

The shift of position expressed by Prince Sihanouk yesterday, on the prospect for negotiations between the United States and representatives of the insurgent forces in Cambodia, indicated that he is under some pressure from China to end the war in Cambodia.

Prince Sihanouk, who says he is the recognized chief of state of all insurgent forces in Cambodia, repeated that he expects his own postwar power in Cambodia to be only symbolic, in any event.

The official Nixon administration position, repeated by the State Department this week, is that "the U.S. believes that the restoration of peace in Cambodia is a question to be resolved through negotiations among the Khmer parties themselves."

In fact, Cambodian officials in Phnom Penh and in Washington state that they are not even aware of what is being discussed privately among the major powers.

• U.S. jets back Cambodians battling rebels. Page 5.
• Senate panel rejects promotion of ex-envoy to Laos. Page 5.



United Press International.

AFTER THE CRASH—French airport officials at scene of accident removing luggage and sacks of airmail from the cargo hold of the Varig Airlines Boeing-707.

Smoke-Filled Airliner Before Paris Crash

Pilots Opened Cockpit Window

PARIS, July 13 (IHT).—The pilot of the Brazilian Varig Boeing-707 crash-landed the aircraft within sight of Orly Airport yesterday because he thought the crew could not last another minute in the smoke-filled plane, a survivor told newsmen today.

French regional authorities yesterday put the death toll at 124 but said early today that 122 had died. Twelve persons survived, all crew members.

Brazilian personages killed in the crash included Sen. Filinto Muller, president of the Senate; Joerg Bruder, the world Finn class yachting champion, and singer Agostinho dos Santos. Also killed was British journalist Diarmuid Brogan of the Financial Times of London.

Brazil has proclaimed three days of national mourning and has offered funerals with full military honors to all the victims if their families desire.

Alain Tersis, a French steward who escaped without a scratch from the crash in which 117 passengers and five crew members died, gave the first public account of what happened in the final minutes of the flight from Brazil.

"I was at the back of the aircraft near the toilets when I saw the start of the fire," said Mr. Tersis, speaking outside the hospital room where nine other crew members, including, Capt. Gilberto Araujo da Silva, are recovering.

"We were well into our descent for landing. I called a crew member to help me and we fought the flames with extinguishers. Alas, it was useless."

Black smoke suddenly filled the passenger cabin, he said.

"I took refuge up front just behind the cockpit with two other crew. They held on because of their oxygen masks but I didn't have one. A damp towel on my face saved my life."

Mr. Tersis declined to reply when asked if the passengers had their oxygen masks available.

In the cockpit, Capt. da Silva and his officers threw open the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Demonstrations Planned

U.K. Debate Set on Lisbon Premier's Visit

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, July 12.—The British government bowed to pressure today and agreed to a parliamentary debate on Tuesday regarding next week's controversial visit to Britain by Portuguese Premier Marcello Caetano.

The decision means that critical politicians will be able to voice their anger in the House of Commons while Mr. Caetano is in the middle of his visit.

The government, while giving ground and allowing a debate, firmly resisted continuing pressure to call off the four-day visit, to begin on Monday.

The controversy surrounding the visit is seen in political circles as constituting an acute embarrassment for Prime Minister Edward Heath's Conservative government.

Both opposition parties, Labor and Liberal, have announced that they will boycott the visit following allegations published in the Times of London that Portuguese troops had massacred more than 400 men, women and children in a Mozambique village in December.

The Labor "shadow cabinet" decided late yesterday to press for the Commons debate, and the Liberal parliamentary party, at a meeting last night, decided unanimously to adopt the same stand.

Demonstrations Planned

Various groups in Britain announced today that they will stage continuous demonstrations during Mr. Caetano's visit.

One group, which calls itself "End the Alliance Campaign," said it has sent out 110,000 leaflets calling for demonstrations to protest the alleged massacre.

There were indications that Harold Wilson's stand on the Caetano visit might backfire on him: Lord George-Brown, a leading minister in Mr. Wilson's former Labor cabinet, said in the House of Lords that the report on the Portuguese massacre appeared to have political motivation.

He questioned the accounts of the atrocities by the Roman Catholic missionaries and said those with experience knew that such missions could not have provided the clinical evidence published in the Times.

He added that if Mr. Wilson's attitude to the Portuguese leader was accepted, "then Russia's Mr. [Leonid I.] Brezhnev would never appear here."

There were also growing doubts about the accuracy of the Times' detailed report on the alleged massacre.

Yesterday, Father Adrian Hastings, the Roman Catholic priest who was the source of the Times account, defended his report before a meeting of the Catholic Institute for International Relations. Another speaker at the meeting was Mario Soares, banished leader of Portugal's Social-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

U.S. Seen Moving To Pull Out B-52s

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP). The United States will start pulling B-52 bombers out of the Southeast Asia war this weekend, Pentagon administration sources reported today.

Departure of 13 B-52s from Guam apparently will mark the beginning of a gradual withdrawal of at least half of the 70 bombers before the Aug. 15 cutoff of all U.S. military operations in Indochina.

There may be no official announcement of the first B-52 pullback to the United States. Administration strategists reportedly believe public disclosure of the movement might undercut diplomatic efforts to work out an early cease-fire between the Cambodian government and North Vietnamese-backed insurgents.

Although about 400 smaller U.S. fighter-bombers are engaged in attacks against insurgents in Cambodia, the B-52 operations have been the most controversial because of their huge bomb loads and the enormous destruction they can cause. B-52 sorties cost up to $30,000 each while flights of tactical fighter bombers run about $6,500 apiece.

Official U.K. Body Rules

No Security Breach Found in Sex Scandal

By Richard Eder

LONDON, July 13 (NYT).—A high-level official commission reported today that the recent call-girl scandal which forced two government ministers to resign did not involve any actual breach of security.

But the commission, headed by Lord Justice Diplock, said that the conduct of Lord Lambton, who was defense under secretary, made him unfit to hold highly classified information. On the other hand, it said that this finding did not apply to Lord Jellicoe, who was lord privy seal and leader of the House of Lords.

Both men resigned in May and issued statements admitting that they had patronized call-girls. Their resignations, and a prompt statement on the affair by Prime Minister Edward Heath, cut short the political repercussions of what the newspapers called the biggest British sex scandal since the Profumo case a decade earlier.

Mr. Heath asked the Diplock commission, made up of distinguished jurists and former civil servants, to consider what actual or potential damage to state security had been done.

Today's report made it clear that whatever political or moral reasons may have justified the removal of both ministers, it was only Lord Lambton who had become in some sense unfit for his office.

"Lord Jellicoe's 'casual affairs' were conducted with discretion," the commission said. "There was no abnormal sexual behavior; they involved no criminal offense nor any risk of compromising photographs, since they took place only in his own flat."

Under these circumstances, it continued, "the risk of blackmail to which he had exposed himself was so slight that it is inconceivable that it could have resulted in his betraying his country's secrets."

The case of Lord Lambton, who visited a prostitute named Norma Levy and who was photographed through a hole in the wall showing him naked on the bed with Mrs. Levy and another girl, was different, the commission said.

For one thing, he had smoked cannabis. For another, "there was photographic evidence of sexual practices which deviated

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

E. Germans Pass Law Against Air Hijackers

BERLIN, July 12 (UPI).—The East German parliament passed an air piracy law today that provides sentences of from three years to life in prison for hijacking.

Under the law, life sentences could be imposed if the hijacker causes a death or if he threatens the lives of a large number of persons. Planning or attempting a hijacking is also punishable under the law.

Mitchell Concludes Testimony

Ervin, Nixon Agree to Confer On Senate Demand on Papers

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP). —President Nixon and Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N.C., will meet privately to try to resolve conflicts between the White House and the Senate Watergate committee over committee access to presidential papers, it was announced today. No date was set.

The decision to hold such a meeting was made after the Watergate committee sent Mr. Nixon a letter signed by Sen. Ervin, the committee chairman, requesting some sort of session with the White House in an effort to stave off a "fundamental constitutional confrontation."

The confrontation was threatened over Mr. Nixon's refusal to appear before the committee or permit the panel access to White House documents. The White House said today there will be no change in that position. A subpoena of the presidential papers is one possible Senate counter.

At the committee hearings today, former Attorney General John N. Mitchell disputed a suggestion that he may have testified falsely during the Watergate cover-up. He said the investigating senators can judge for themselves his denials that he ever approved the wiretap raid on the Democrats.

So saying, Mr. Mitchell left the Senate witness stand after televised testimony that took two full days and most of a third.

New Witness Called

Richard A. Moore, a White House special counsel, was the next Watergate witness. He testified that he believes Mr. Nixon was totally unaware of the critical facts of Watergate until March 21.

Mr. Moore reportedly was included among the committee's witnesses at White House suggestion. Committee counsel Samuel Dash said he had discussed the appearance with White House officials but denied that the panel had been influenced by presidential staffers.

Mr. Moore said he told Mr. Nixon that ousted White House Counsel John W. Dean 3d had said that former Nixon aide John D. Ehrlichman might be involved in the break-in at the California office of the psychiatrist of Daniel Ellsberg, who leaked the Pentagon papers to newspapers. Asked about Mr. Nixon's reaction, Mr. Moore said:

"He said, of course, the investigation of Ellsberg had been done because [the late FBI Director J. Edgar] Hoover could not be counted on doing it because Hoover was a close friend of Ellsberg's father-in-law."

"Was it your impression he knew [about the break-in]?" he was asked.

"He didn't say anything about it," Mr. Moore replied.

Mr. Dash challenged Mr. Mitchell in the final minutes of his hours on the witness stand.

"Since you may have given false testimony under oath on prior occasions, is there any reason to believe your testimony before this committee?" Mr. Dash asked.

Mr. Dash said his question went particularly to Mr. Mitchell's earlier denials that he had any knowledge of political spy plans in the spring of 1972 or of cover-up activities.

"I disagree, of course, with your interpretation of those matters which you have just read," Mr. Mitchell replied. "As far as the determinations of this committee, I think they can judge the testimony, my testimony, and make their own conclusions."



The New York Times.

Senate Committee Chairman Sam Ervin

Mr. Dash then said Mr. Mitchell's account was in conflict with the Senate testimony of six earlier witnesses.

"I disagree violently . . ." Mr. Mitchell said.

Mr. Dash asked Mr. Mitchell if he lied last year when he swore he hadn't been briefed about the Watergate involvement of G. Gordon Liddy, when he swore he didn't know the circumstances of Liddy's hiring by the Nixon campaign and when he told FBI agents that the only knowledge he had of the break-in at Democratic headquarters was what he read in the newspapers.

Mr. Mitchell said his answers had been truthful in a narrow context.

"At that particular time, we weren't volunteering anything," Mr. Mitchell said.

"Do you draw a distinction between lying and not volunteering?" Mr. Dash asked.

"It depends on the specifics of the subject matter," Mr. Mitchell said.

Sen. Daniel K. Inouye, D., Hawaii, asked Mr. Mitchell what evidence he saw that the President had taken action after March 21, when Mr. Nixon says he first heard serious accusations that administration higher-ups were involved in the scandal. "I am trying to find out where the President has, since learning of these activities, lowered the boom," Sen. Inouye asked.

Mr. Mitchell mentioned the firing of Mr. Dean and the resignations of H.R. Haldeman, Mr. Ehrlichman, Egil Krogh and Jeb Stuart Magruder from government posts.

Sen. Inouye said he didn't see much evidence that the boom had been lowered on anyone but Mr. Dean. Mr. Mitchell implied that the resignations of Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman were not voluntary.

In response to a question by Sen. Ervin, Mr. Mitchell admitted that by not telling Mr. Nixon

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Senator Denies '70 Campaign Gift Improper

Weicker Got Secret GOP Funds

WASHINGTON, July 12 (IHT). —Sen. Lowell P. Weicker acknowledged yesterday that he had received a substantial contribution from a secret White House political fund during his successful 1970 campaign for the Senate.

Sen. Weicker, R., Conn., denied that his receipt of the funds—which reportedly totaled $65,000 and was raised in part by Herbert W. Kalmbach, President Nixon's former personal attorney—was in any way improper.

"Everything was properly reported," the senator said.

The Washington Star-News reported yesterday that Sen. Weicker was one of more than 20 Republican recipients of an estimated $1.5 million in cashier's checks distributed to Republican candidates in 1970. The Star-News quoted Senate Watergate committee investigators as saying that the fund-raising operation—said to have been operated out of a basement backroom in a Washington townhouse—was under the direct supervision of H.R. Haldeman, the former White House chief of staff.

Listening to Mitchell

Sen. Weicker, a member of the Watergate committee, was listening to former Attorney General John N. Mitchell's testimony yesterday morning when he was told of the Star-News story. He immediately left televised hearings to tell newsmen that his Washington, D.C., finance committee received about $78,000 in donations during 1970, all of which, he said, was eventually transferred to his campaign committee in Connecticut.



NYT.

Sen. Lowell P. Weicker

Sen. Weicker said that the contributions were fully reported to the secretary of state's office in Connecticut.

The 1970 campaign finance laws permitted the setting up of finance committees in the District of Columbia, which did not have to report individual contributors, a major loophole that was plugged by the 1971 Federal Elections Practices Act.

Later, Sen. Weicker strongly attacked the testimony of Mr. Mitchell, forcing him to concede that he had failed his responsibilities as both a lawyer and a former U.S. attorney general in not reporting his knowledge of the Watergate cover-up and other illegal activities involving the White House.

Mr. Mitchell, who had been a symbol of law and order as attorney general, and also was the Nixon re-election campaign director, admitted under hard questioning by Sen. Weicker that he had not met the obligation of a lawyer to report knowledge of apparent crimes to the proper authorities.

After affecting an air of boredom throughout much of his second day of testifying, Mr. Mitchell changed his demeanor markedly as Sen. Weicker began interrogating him. Mr. Mitchell yawned as Sen. Weicker began his questions but later became hostile, giving curt answers in a choked voice and finally ended the day's testimony by caustically muttering: "It's a great trial they're conducting up here, isn't it?"

Mr. Mitchell also conceded under questioning by the committee chairman, Sen. Sam Ervin, D., N.C., that allowing former Nixon deputy campaign manager Jeb Stuart Magruder to give perjured testimony to the federal Watergate grand jury was a "very expedient" course of action.

It was under questioning by Sen. Weicker, however, that Mr. Mitchell admitted that his failure to inform others of what he knew was not simply a case of bad judgment but a violation of a lawyer's responsibility.

Mr. Mitchell has testified that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Dollar Falters, Then Closes Strongly on European Marts

By Ian M. Gummer

PARIS, July 12 (IHT).—The renewed strength of the dollar registered during the last two days on European currency exchanges faltered today as it lost value, though only fractionally, against other major moneys.

And hope for the stability of the dollar, and the international monetary system, rose when the U.S. currency closed at its high for the day in several trading centers.

Dealers said the weakness was probably caused by uncertainty about whether central banks were intervening in the markets, buying dollars to bolster the price.

During the last two days, the dollar's rise in value has largely been ascribed to anticipation of such intervention. The problem is that dollar holders are not sure if, or to what extent, it is taking place.

Today, however, the West German Bundesbank confirmed that it and other central banks, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, had intervened at a "token level" to support the dollar. The German bank also disclosed that it bought $5 million today, an announcement that strengthened the dollar in later trading.

Ends on Strong Note

Illustrating the renewed confidence, the dollar ended the day only fractionally down from yesterday's close. In Frankfurt, it closed at 2.388 marks, off slightly from 2.4035 yesterday but up from today's opening of 2.3775.

The dollar ended on a strong note in Paris, too, where it closed at 4.14 financial francs, only slightly down from yesterday's 4.15 francs.

In Zurich the price of the dollar was 2.84875 Swiss francs, again only slightly down from 2.875 francs yesterday. The dollar closed in Amsterdam at 2.6262 guilders, off from 2.665 guilders yesterday, but in London the U.S. currency gained against the pound to $2.53265 compared with $2.54735.

Additional support for the dol-

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Government Sources Say Campora Will Yield Presidency to Peron

BUENOS AIRES, July 12 (Reuters).—Argentine President Hector Campora will shortly resign to allow former President Juan Peron to take his place, government sources said here today.

If President Campora were to resign, the way would be cleared for new elections in which Gen. Peron could run again for the presidency.

President Campora, who took office only six weeks and six days ago, reportedly went to see Gen. Peron.

Guard reinforcements armed with machine guns appeared around Government House as columns of Peronists were reported heading toward the city center from industrial suburbs.

Earlier today President Campora told Mr. Peron his army rank of lieutenant general, of which he was stripped shortly after his ouster in 1955, has been restored.

Mr. Campora, Mr. Peron's political protégé, called on the former president at his home in a northern suburb of Buenos Aires to deliver copies of the decrees he signed last night repealing the one that stripped him of his rank and putting him on the army's retirement list.

Mr. Peron, 77, who ruled Argentina for nine years, returned to Argentina three weeks ago to end almost 18 years in exile and take effective control of the country after Peronism was swept back to power in March elections.

Georgian Immigrants Tie Up Israeli Port Over Dismissals

From Wire Dispatches

TEL AVIV, July 12.—Thousands of Soviet immigrants from Georgia besieged the Israeli port of Ashdod today to protest the dismissal of 30 Georgian workers, and 200 police reinforcements moved in to prevent rioting.

The outburst, which paralyzed the town, was the first major clash between Israelis and Soviet immigrants since Russians began arriving in Israel in 1971 at the rate of about 2,500 a month.

Local newsmen said patients and staff at public sick fund offices in this city, 20 miles south of Tel Aviv, were beaten when they attempted to cross a picket line of Georgian hunger strikers.

Georgians from other parts of Israel, who had been drawn to the port from around the country, began to disperse following announcement of an interim settlement of the dispute by Minister of Transportation Shimon Peres.

The agreement called for reinstatement by Oct. 1 of 30 workers, who had been hired for the duration of the citrus export season which recently came to a close.

Many Israelis and even other Russian immigrants regard the newcomers from Georgia as backward, semiprimitive people. Critics contend the Georgians are violent and are involved in Israel's increasing crime rate. At least two have been involved in murders.

Some Soviet immigrants have complained in letters to newspapers about having to live in the same neighborhoods as Georgians.

Yet it was the orthodox religious Jews of Georgia whose protests first opened the emigration gates in the Soviet Union to start an influx of about 30,000 immigrants a year to Israel.

3 Syrian Tanks Fire at Israelis In Golan Heights

TEL AVIV, July 12 (UPI).—Three Syrian tanks entered the occupied Golan Heights of Syria today and fired on Israeli positions for 20 minutes, the military command said.

A communiqué said Israeli troops returned the fire but that no casualties or damage were caused on either side.

[The Associated Press reported that Israeli tanks also clashed with the Syrian intruders.]

The tanks crossed the frontier at 7:30 p.m. local time in the Rafid area, the easternmost point of the cease-fire line inside Syria.

"Three Syrian tanks entered the demilitarized zone in the Rafid area on the Golan Heights and opened fire" at Israeli positions, the command said.

"Israeli forces returned fire," it said. "There were no casualties. The exchange of fire lasted for about 30 minutes."

London Ex-Mayor To Yield Fortune After Criticism

LONDON, July 12 (AP).—A former lord mayor of London said yesterday that he and his family would hand back profits of nearly £5 million amassed in a controversial share coup.

Sir Denys Lowson, 67, said he believed after consideration "it would be wrong" to keep the money.

Disclosure of Sir Denys's profit on holdings he bought last year for £474,000 and sold a few months later for more than £6 million provoked serious public criticism. The government ordered an investigation.

In a statement, Sir Denys said: "All the benefit derived directly or indirectly by me or any member of my family from the transaction" would be returned to the companies from which he bought the shares.

He said he still regarded "the terms of the acquisition to be fair and reasonable."

Investors Chronicle, a financial weekly, first reported last month that Sir Denys had bought shares cheaply from a number of investment companies of which he is chairman and then sold them in an expensive block to an investment trust. Shareholders outside of his family were not told of the sales.

Court Reaffirms Enjoining Iceland On Fishing Limits

THE HAGUE, July 12 (Reuters).—The World Court today reaffirmed an interim injunction which in effect permits Britain and West Germany to fish within Iceland's unilaterally declared 50-mile fishing limit pending a final decision.

By 11 votes to three, the International Court of Justice decided to maintain its injunction of Aug. 17, 1972, which said Iceland should refrain from taking any measures against British or West German vessels to enforce its decision to extend its fishing limits from 12 to 50 miles.

Iceland, which does not recognize the World Court's authority in this dispute, boycotted its earlier hearings.

The original Aug. 17, 1972, ruling called on Britain and West Germany to limit their annual catch to 170,000 tons and 119,000 tons respectively. It also called on all parties to refrain from exacerbating the situation.

In London, a British Foreign Office spokesman welcomed today's ruling.

France Backing Arabs at Talks

PARIS, July 12 (Reuters).—France said today that Algeria and Tunisia should be allowed to make their views known in the second stage of the 35-state European Security Conference in Geneva on Sept. 18.

In the first stage, in Helsinki last week, Malta caused a lengthy procedural wrangle by proposing that Algeria and Tunisia should be heard from as Mediterranean nations with an interest in some aspects of European security.

The conference finally decided to drop the matter after other countries insisted that Israel should be given the same access as any offered to the two Arab states.

Bonn Moving Against 'Sick' Airport Aides

18 Controllers Face Probe in Frankfurt

From Wire Dispatches

FRANKFURT, July 12 (Reuters).—The Frankfurt district attorney said today that he had opened legal proceedings against 18 flight controllers of Frankfurt airport on suspicion that they attempted to blackmail the West German state.

The 18 flight controllers yesterday failed to report to work because of illness, thus paralyzing the country's largest airport for most of the day.

Their action was apparently part of a nationwide flight controllers' slowdown campaign for better pay, which has disrupted air traffic in West Germany for almost six weeks.

A spokesman for the district attorney's office said today that police went to see the air controllers who were on the sick list yesterday.

The district attorney, Hans-Hermann Eckert, said the controllers either had gotten or said they would get certificates from their doctors. He said he had ordered the diagnoses of family doctors checked by other doctors.

Traffic Snarl in North

An airport spokesman said that Rhein-Main Airport traffic was almost back to normal today, but spokesmen in Hannover said air traffic throughout the northern area of West Germany was badly curtailed this morning by a partial shutdown in Hannover, Hamburg and Bremen.

Later, the problem eased somewhat. Lufthansa said there were delays in the north of up to 100 minutes.

The Bonn government and courts in Cologne and Hannover termed the action illegal because air controllers are civil servants and have no legal right to take strike action in support of their demands.

In another legal action against the air controllers, Transport Minister Lauritz Lauritzen asked a court in Hannover to condemn the air controllers union, order the controllers to end their "sick-outs" and make the union responsible for compensating monetary losses they have caused.

On Tuesday, the same court granted the government a restraining order that forbade the union to support the work stoppages, but the order was defied.

A spokesman said the court would be unable to hear arguments on the government request until Nov. 29 because its calendar was full.

No Security Breach Found

(Continued from Page 1)

from the normal. This evidence was in the hands of criminals and up for sale. Lord Lambton was thus wide open to blackmail."

The report made little stir in Parliament, but it did contain points that are bound to occupy press and dinner-table comment for some time.

For one thing, there was the distinction between acceptable ministerial sex—straight, at my place, after dinner—and unacceptable—kinky, at her place, with a joint.

There was the paragraph in which Lord Diplock and his colleagues observed that the risk of clients telling state secrets to call-girls tends to be overdrawn.

"Such indiscretions are more likely to occur in the kind of conversation which takes place at cocktail parties or round a dinner table than in what might be said to a prostitute in bed," it said. "Indeed, if a prostitute steered the conversation to the kind of topic in which classified information might be involved, this would be more likely to arouse suspicion in the mind of anyone with his wits about him than if the same thing happened at a cocktail party."

4 Die on Swedish Train

FARSTA, Sweden, July 12 (Reuters).—At least four persons were killed and 20 injured—10 seriously—when a highspeed commuter train hurtled off the track and crashed into a cement embankment south of Stockholm today.



United Press International.

THREE DAYS OF QUESTIONS—Former Attorney General John N. Mitchell (right) before the Senate Watergate committee yesterday while his lawyer, William Hundley, looks on.

Weicker Denies Impropriety In GOP Gift to '70 Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

he learned after June 17, 1972, that Watergate conspirators G. Gordon Liddy and E. Howard Hunt jr. also participated in the September, 1971, break-in at the offices of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

Sen. Weicker asked Mr. Mitchell whether he had brought the Ellsberg burglary to anyone's attention. "I notified no one about the break-in," Mr. Mitchell replied.

"As an officer of the court, as a former attorney general, you were content to remain silent . . . even though you knew that your silence might possibly convict an American citizen by means of illegal conduct," Sen. Weicker said.

"That break-in produced nothing whatsoever," Mr. Mitchell responded. "No material was obtained or used."

After several more exchanges, Sen. Weicker asked:

"Is there anything in this country outside the President of the United States that puts you in awe, Mr. Mitchell?"

Mitchell: "Very many . . ."

Weicker: "Do the courts put you in awe?"

Mitchell: "Very much so."

Weicker: "Does your oath as an attorney put you in awe?"

Mitchell: "Very much so."

Weicker: "Do you feel as an officer of the court you did the right thing?"

Mitchell: "In connection with the Ellsberg matter?"

Weicker: "When you did not notify the prosecution or you did not notify rather Judge [W. Matt] Byrne [the Ellsberg trial judge] of the information that you had in your possession?"

Mitchell: "I think in retrospect, it probably would have been the right thing to do."

Mr. Mitchell was asked by Sen. Daniel K. Inouye, D., Hawaii, whether he was willing to lie to protect the President. He replied that "I don't have to make that choice," since he strongly believed in Mr. Nixon's innocence.

But this did not satisfy Sen. Weicker, who repeated the question: "Would you lie to protect the President?"

Mr. Mitchell, calling it a hypothetical question, replied: "No, I would not here, under oath."

Campaign Unit Returns Illegal Gift to Airline

WASHINGTON, July 12 (NYT).—The Finance Committee to Re-Elect the President announced yesterday that it has returned a $55,000 illegal corporate contribution to American Airlines, while denying that it was aware of the illegal nature of the contribution.

In a letter to Herbert J. Miller jr., counsel to the airline, committee treasurer Paul E. Barrick wrote that the committee "had no idea that $55,000 coming from the employees of American Airlines constituted a contribution out of corporation funds." He added that, "under the circumstances," the committee was returning the funds. A check for $55,000 was enclosed with the letter.

The airline's chairman, George A. Spater, said the donation was made in response to a request for $100,000 by Herbert W. Kalmbach, Mr. Nixon's personal lawyer. Corporate contributions to political campaigns are forbidden by federal law.

Scheel Asserts U.S.-European Summit Possible

WASHINGTON, July 12 (Reuters).—West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel said here today that a summit meeting between President Nixon and European leaders was a possibility when the President visits Europe later this year.

Mr. Scheel conferred with President Nixon on a wide range of U.S.-European affairs during a 35-minute meeting at the White House.

He made his statement about a possible summit session before meeting the President but after discussing the issue with U.S. officials, including presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger.

He told newsmen that his talk with Mr. Kissinger had been constructive and was "part of the whole dialogue" between the United States and Europe in preparation for the President's visit.

His comments about the possibility of a summit meeting came in answer to questions.

Arsonists' Fire Kills 2 In Giant Paris Store

PARIS, July 12 (Reuters).—Police today hunted for arsonists who set fire to a giant Paris store, the Galeries Barbes, whose walls were later discovered to have been daubed with the slogan: "Down With Capitalists . . . Thieves."

Two unidentified shoppers or employees died in the blaze last night and six firemen were seriously injured.

Firemen said the blaze broke out in two widely separated points and that they found cans full of charred paper in an entrance hall of the block-long store.

Ervin, Nixon Plan to Meet

(Continued from Page 1)

what he knew of wrongdoing in the White House, he had placed Mr. Nixon's political fortunes above the President's constitutional duty to uphold the laws.

He also said under questioning by Mr. Dash that he would have told Mr. Nixon everything he knew about the Watergate matter if Mr. Nixon had asked him after the election.

"I would have laid out chapter and verse, everything I knew about it," he said.

But he stuck to his assertion that the President never inquired about the matter of Mr. Mitchell, who had been his attorney general and his campaign director.

He conceded that Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman had shared his "active concern" that Mr. Nixon not be told about "White House horrors" that Mr. Mitchell said he wanted kept secret.

But he denied detailed knowledge of what Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman had been doing about it, saying he first learned of their alleged actions when he heard testimony before the Senate committee.

"I've heard more from testimony up here than I knew at the particular time," he said.

Before the Nixon-Ervin plans were announced, the Senate committee passed a resolution which said in part "that the committee is entitled to have access to every document in the possession of the White House or any department or agency in the executive branch of the federal government, which is relevant to prove or disprove any of the matters, which the committee is authorized . . . to investigate."

The resolution was unanimous.

Mr. Warren said Mr. Nixon, "as a matter of courtesy," accepted a midday telephone call from Sen. Ervin and that in the course of the 15-minute call, Mr. Nixon proposed the private two-man meeting.

Mr. Warren said the meeting would cover procedural matters between the White House and the committee, but in no way changed the President's position on the committee's request for access to certain White House papers.

10 Senators Assure Nixon Of Support

WASHINGTON, July 12 (NYT).—Ten conservative Republican senators called on President Nixon at the White House yesterday to tell him that they were not deserting him because of Watergate.

The group, headed by Sen. Carl Curtis of Nebraska, met with the President for cocktails in the White House library shortly after 6 p.m., following a second day of testimony by former Attorney General John N. Mitchell before the select Senate committee investigating the Watergate affair.

Some Republican conservatives, notably Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona, have criticized Mr. Nixon for not adequately responding to charges that he was involved in the Watergate coverup. So the Curtis delegation was doubly welcomed by White House officials struggling to regain the political offensive.

Sen. Goldwater was not on the guest list. Nor were other well-known conservatives among the 43 Senate Republicans, such as James A. Buckley of New York, Roman Hruska of Nebraska and Edward J. Gurney of Florida, Mr. Nixon's main defender on the Senate Watergate committee.

Mary Cassidy, Sen. Curtis's press secretary, said that the list was composed of the senators who had complimented Sen. Curtis, either orally or in writing, after his Senate speech of June 14 attacking those who he said were "out to get" the President. She said no formal invitations had been extended.

"The senator simply asked those who had told him they felt a need to talk to the President and let him know that everyone wasn't deserting him because of Watergate," Miss Cassidy said.

In addition to Sen. Curtis, those on the guest list were: Wallace Bennett of Utah, Dewey Bartlett of Oklahoma, Norris Cotton of New Hampshire, Clifford Hansen of Wyoming, Jesse Helms of North Carolina, Milton Young of North Dakota, John Tower of Texas, Paul Fannin of Arizona and Strom Thurmond of South Carolina.

India, Pakistan Fix Talks July 24

NEW DELHI, July 12 (NYT).—India and Pakistan agreed today to a meeting in Islamabad, Pakistan, on July 24 in an effort to resolve the bitter problems resulting from the war over Bangladesh in December, 1971.

The central issue dividing the subcontinent is the fate of the 93,000 Pakistani prisoners of war held in 50 Indian camps. Pakistan demands the release of all the prisoners, which include 15,000 civilians. Bangladesh, with India's approval, has indicated that 195 Pakistanis should be retained for war crimes trials in Dacca.

The scheduled talks will be led by P. N. Haksar, former principal secretary to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, and Aziz Ahmed, Pakistan's minister of state for defense and foreign affairs.

Smoke Cited In 707 Crash

(Continued from Page 1)

side windows and stuck their heads out—at about 380 miles an hour—to gulp lungfulls of air.

But, said Mr. Tersis, as the plane neared the runway they had no more strength. The extra minute to 90 seconds needed to get to the runway would have killed them, so Capt. da Silva made the decision to crash-land in a field, he said.

As the aircraft slowed to a halt, flames surged up in the rear of the aircraft, Mr. Tersis said.

Near fainting, he managed to open the emergency door using his shoulder and rolled out onto the ground.

No official information about the progress of the inquiry into the crash was released.

Officials questioned Capt. da Silva and other survivors. Two survivors are in critical condition.

Bonn Parliament Probe Told Of 2d Payoff-Type Envelope

TEGERNSEE, West Germany, July 12 (Reuters).—The central figure in Bonn's "votes for sale" scandal told a parliamentary inquiry today that when he collected what he described yesterday as a $20,000 payoff in a plain envelope from the government chief whip, he saw a second, similar envelope on the official's desk.

Julius Steiner, a former opposition Christian Democratic deputy, being interrogated in a sanatorium where he is recuperating from an illness, also denied that his payoff came from East German sources.

His vote and that of one other unidentified opposition deputy saved Chancellor Willy Brandt's left-liberal coalition from defeat on a vital no-confidence vote on April 29, 1972, thus insuring the passage of two controversial treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland shortly afterward.

The all-party commission taking evidence from Mr. Steiner questioned him today about speculation that the 50,000 marks he received for his vote did not come from the chief whip, Karl Wienand.

Service in Espionage

But the ex-deputy, who earlier in the hearing referred to his activity as an agent for the West German intelligence service, stuck to his statement.

Asked what his motive was in voting for Chancellor Brandt and against his own party leader, Rainer Barzel, Mr. Steiner answered: "It was more a material one."

Asked why in his original press statements he had alternately admitted and denied receiving money for his vote, Mr. Steiner said he first admitted the bribe to Der Spiegel news magazine in confidence, believing it would not be published. Der Spiegel is a supporter of the Brandt government.

He tried later to make out that he had voted for Mr. Brandt out of "innermost political conviction," but made his admissions after the magazine's reporters told him his name had been found in papers left by Horst Bosse, a businessman killed in a car accident in East Germany on March 15, 1972.



UPI.

Julius Steiner

Der Spiegel reporters told him that a large sum of money was marked against his name in these papers, Mr. Steiner said.

Mr. Bosse had business interests with East Germany and was on his way to Leipzig when, according to East German police reports, his car left the road and hit a tree, killing him and his chauffeur.

Mr. Bosse was a close personal friend of Mr. Wienand. The accident happened 14 days before Mr. Wienand's first meeting with Mr. Steiner to discuss the latter's attitude to the Soviet and Polish treaties.

Commission Chairman Friedrich Schaeffer of Chancellor Brandt's party said Mr. Wienand would be called to give evidence. Mr. Wienand has denied the bribery allegations and his party has expressed its full confidence in him.

15-Day Protest Strike Ends; Victory for Uruguay Regime

By Marvine Howe

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, July 12 (NYT).—Resistance to the establishment of a military-dominated civilian dictatorship waned here today with the end of a 15-day general protest strike.

President Juan Maria Bordaberry, who closed Congress and put an end to constitutional rule on June 27, emerged triumphant from the confrontation with the unions and moved to consolidate his rule.

Mr. Bordaberry, who is supported by the joint command of the armed forces, is opposed by a broad coalition of forces comprised of most of the political parties, labor unions, student and professional associations and dissidents from his own Colorado party.

"The strike is over but the crisis continues," a member of the militant Medical Union said. He said the opposition, which has stressed pacific resistance, would have to adopt new methods of fighting the dictatorship.

The Communist-dominated National Workers Confederation, which has led the resistance to the closing of democratic institutions, issued a glum communiqué last night calling off the strike and acknowledging that it "has not achieved the desired victory."

'Form of Struggle'

"The battle must continue, but it is necessary to change the form of struggle," the confederation leadership declared.

Bank and hospital employees and factory workers dejectedly went back on the job. Many "rebels" or union militants opposed the confederation's order but in the end returned to their jobs.

"At first some of our companions went hungry, but we were getting organized and were ready to hold out," a construction worker said bitterly. He said he did not understand why the union leadership had given in.

In the Medical Union, doctors and hospital workers expressed frustration but comprehension over the end of the strike.

"The workers were worn out and couldn't have resisted much longer," an intern said. He added that he felt the fight had been worthwhile because it had united the opposition and increased the political consciousness of the general public.

The government welcomed the end of the strike as an important victory over the opposition and insisted that it had agreed to no conditions in talks with union leaders.

The Interior Minister, Col. Nestor Bolentini, told newsmen last night that the dissolution of the National Workers Confederation was "irreversible."

He also announced the elaboration of a new labor policy aimed at depoliticizing the unions.

U.K. Debate On Portugal

(Continued from Page 1)

ist party. Mr. Soares telephoned the International Herald Tribune tonight to clarify his position in regard to a photograph caption which identified him as an "anti-Portugal" speaker. He said his fight was for the good name of Portugal and that his opposition was to the policies of the Caetano regime and what he termed the "fascist government."

A Foreign Office spokesman said it was in constant contact with the British ambassador in Lisbon and the consul-general in Mozambique, but so far had not received any information which would substantiate the massacre report.

In Lisbon, officials said an inquiry would be carried out by the military commander responsible for the area. They said this had been done in the past when similar charges had been made.

Denial by Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 13 (Reuters).—The Rhodesian government categorically denied today allegations made by Spanish priests that Rhodesian troops shot down eight Mozambique Africans, including two babies, during a reprisal raid across the border in September, 1971.

Delay in Europe On Space Talks

BRUSSELS, July 12 (Reuters).—European science ministers unexpectedly called off their space conference here today after a number of countries attending said they could not make up their minds on issues to be discussed.

The 11 countries agreed to meet here again on July 31 to try to create a unified European space agency.

Informed sources reported that Italy, the Netherlands and Sweden said they had not yet made up their minds on what programs the space agency should undertake.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	21	70	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	18	64	Cloudy
ANKARA	22	72	Fair
ATHENS	29	84	Fair
BEIRUT	29	84	Sunny
BELGRADE	36	79	Sunny
BERLIN	18	64	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	17	63	Showers
BUDAPEST	25	77	Fair
CAIRO	34	93	Sunny
CASABLANCA	24	75	Fair
COPENHAGEN	19	66	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	29	84	Sunny
DUBLIN	16	61	Overcast
EDINBURGH	17	63	Cloudy
FLORENCE	31	88	Sunny
FRANKFURT	21	70	Cloudy
GENEVA	26	79	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	26	79	Fair
LAS PALMAS	26	79	Fair
LISBON	25	77	Fair
LONDON	17	63	Overcast
MADRID	32	90	Fair
MILAN	28	82	Fair
MONTREAL	17	63	Sunny
MOSCOW	21	70	Fair
MUNICH	19	66	Cloudy
NEW YORK	22	71	Sunny
NICE	27	81	Sunny
OSLO	21	70	Fair
PARIS	23	73	Cloudy
PRAGUE	18	64	Cloudy
ROME	29	84	Sunny
SOFIA	22	72	Fair
STOCKHOLM	22	72	Cloudy
TEHRAN	35	95	Sunny
TEL AVIV	30	86	Sunny
TUNIS	32	90	Sunny
VENICE	25	77	Fair
VIENNA	23	73	Cloudy
WARSAW	24	75	Fair
WASHINGTON	22	74	Sunny
ZURICH	22	72	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1200 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

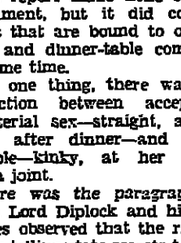
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Sen. Bayh Says U.S. Withheld Data on Canadian Oil Pipeline

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP). —The administration today was accused of making false statements about the proposed trans-Alaskan oil pipeline and withholding information that would promote development of an alternative pipeline route through Canada.

Sen. Birch Bayh, D., Ind., made the charges in a speech on the Senate floor. He said it is "common knowledge" that the Nixon administration has given its allegiance to the oil companies that want to build the pipeline across Alaska.

Sen. Bayh cited the State Department's recent letters to members of Congress that said: "The Canadian government has no strong current interest in the *construction of a MacKenzie* Valley pipeline."

"Our State Department intelligence gathering must be rather poor," Sen. Bayh said, "since Canadian Prime Minister [Pierre Elliott] Trudeau said on the floor of the Parliament on May 14, 'Our policy is still to indicate that the MacKenzie route is one which we would be prepared to consider if there is an application made in the proper form, and that we would be very happy to follow up on that.'"

Interest Expressed

He said the statement was one of many expressing interest by the Canadian government, "yet our State Department, just three weeks ago, provided totally contradictory information to the Senate."

The senator also said that the State Department sought to withhold information provided by "the Canadian government to questions [the] State [Department] had asked relative to the possibility of a MacKenzie Valley oil pipeline."

Sen. Bayh said the answers to those questions showed Canada "was indeed willing to cooperate with us and expedite an oil pipeline through Canada."

He said the State Department "did not inform Congress of the existence of those questions and answers."

Request Denied

When his office asked for a copy of the papers, he said, the State Department said that they were considered "working papers and would not be made available to Congress."

Earlier, Sen. Walter F. Mondale, D., Minn., accused the major oil companies of deliberately creating an oil shortage to spur development of the proposed pipeline across Alaska.

"It is my belief that a pipeline-delivery system through the MacKenzie Valley of Canada would be the most logical means of transporting [Alaskan] North Slope oil to American markets," Sen. Mondale said.

"There is no hard evidence that construction of a trans-Canadian pipeline would delay delivery of Alaskan oil by three or five years," he said.

Talks and Study

In his Senate speech, Sen. Mondale introduced an amendment calling for the government to immediately begin negotiating with Canada for the pipeline. The measure also would require an 11-month study by the National Academy of Sciences, comparing the economic, environmental and national-security aspects of the alternative routes.

The study would give "an unbiased look at a Canadian alternative route which we have not had to date—a study which advocates of a trans-Alaska route seem reluctant to have undertaken," he said.

Sen. Mondale said: "It is quite clear that there is a real connection between the nation's energy problems, the creation of that problem and the desire by the oil industry for lucrative concessions from Congress."

Builders in U.S. Fined $300 in Fatal Accident

WASHINGTON, July 12 (Reuters).—Builders of a multi-story apartment block that collapsed near here, killing 14 workmen, were fined $300 yesterday for using inadequate supports beneath the newly poured concrete floors.

Thirty-four others were injured when the 24-floor building at Bailey's Crossroads, Va., crashed to the ground on March 2, burying workers under tons of concrete.

The Miller and Long Co. was fined after a concrete specialist testified the collapse occurred because floor supports were taken away too early. A company official faces trial on manslaughter charges.

House Drops Farm Bill to Avert a Veto

WASHINGTON, July 12 (UPI). —Confronted with the threat of a presidential veto, the House abandoned a four-year farm bill today and the manager of the measure offered to negotiate compromise legislation with the White House.

The House had just started its third day of work on the bill when Rep. W.R. Poage, D., Texas, its manager, told members they were wasting their time because of a threatened veto by President Nixon. He proposed to pull the bill off the floor.

Rep. Poage's motion was approved on a 325-67 roll-call vote.

"We will not abandon farm programs but we will try to get a bill that will pass this Congress and that the Republican President will sign," Rep. Poage said. "It's possible that over the weekend we can achieve an agreement that many of us can live with."

The measure, drafted by Rep. Poage's House Agriculture Committee, had been drastically revised through a series of amendments in the last two days. These included putting a lower, tough subsidy limit on wheat, corn and feed grains and dropping many programs to aid cotton farmers.

Offer Rejected

Yesterday, the House rejected an administration offer to compromise on the bill. That meant, House Republican leader Gerald R. Ford of Michigan declared, that the President will "undoubtedly have to veto the measure."

The compromise, reached after lengthy talks between administration officials and farm-belt congressmen, collapsed when the House refused to remove an escalator clause from the proposed target price system for cotton, wheat and feed grains.

The legislation would have set a level of guaranteed income for farmers by pegging a target price of $2.05 a bushel for wheat, $1.38 a bushel for corn and 38 cents a pound for cotton. The escalator clause would annually adjust this target to reflect cost of production and changes in crop yields.



U.S. Drug Agents Sued Over Raid

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 12 (NYT).—A 27-year-old salesman filed a $1.4-million damage suit yesterday against federal narcotics agents who allegedly ransacked his home, terrorized him and held him incommunicado in a St. Louis jail for more than three days in April before he was released without being charged with any crime.

John Meiners, of Edwardsville, Ill., charged that the agents had smashed his front door, knocked a hole in a dining room wall, broken a window, dumped the contents of his refrigerator, closets and bureau drawers, drank 11 cans of his beer and stole his stereo equipment, golf clubs, shotgun and camera.

The suit says that Mr. Meiners was handcuffed and that one of the agents held a cocked pistol against his head, placing him "in mortal fear of his life and physical safety."

The raid occurred on April 21, two days before some of the same agents staged similar raids on two homes in Collinsville, Ill., 10 miles south of Edwardsville. Both cities are suburbs of St. Louis.

Wallace Getting Critical Letters On Kennedy Visit

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 12 (AP).—A Democratic rally which brought together Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., and Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace has apparently left some Wallace supporters cold.

Aides to Gov. Wallace say the governor has received hundreds of letters in the week since the Fourth of July event at Decatur, and most have been critical.

"We have received more unfavorable than we have favorable in reference to Kennedy coming to Alabama," Gov. Wallace's press secretary, Billy Joe Camp, said.

Gov. Wallace, however, Mr. Camp said, appears to have no regrets about attending. "The governor seemed to be pleased with the event and the crowd and the reception he received," the press secretary said.



United Press International.
Exterior view of belfry of Leesburg Methodist Church.

Fugitive Hides 2 Years in Belfry, Gets Caught Before Going Bats

NEW YORK, July 13 (NYT).—In a room that reverberated every Sunday with the sounds of a bell that could be heard for a mile, William W. Hughes, a 28-year-old bail jumper, hid out for nearly two years from his friends, his relatives and the police, New Jersey state troopers said yesterday.

The police said that when he was finally caught late Monday afternoon, Hughes told them: "I'm glad it's over."

Hughes hid in a tiny room just under the bell in the bell tower of the Leesburg, N.J., United Methodist Church each day until darkness fell on the little town of 500 inhabitants. Then he ventured forth to steal food.

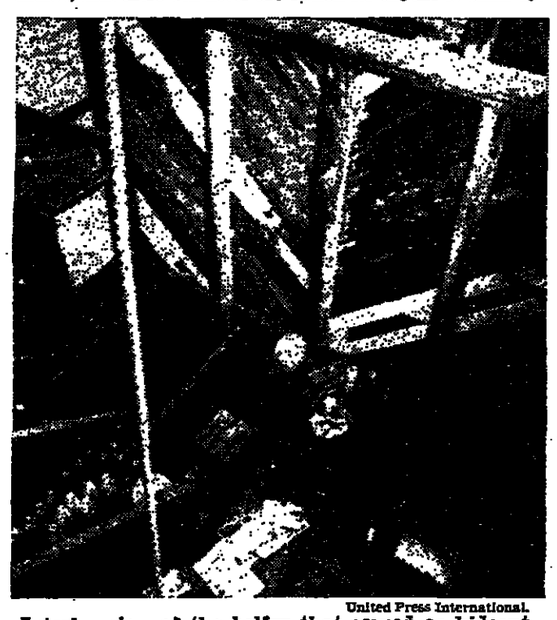
Early Monday morning, a parishioner, who knew Hughes, went back into the church to look for his Bible, and he heard a noise in the church bathroom.

He spotted Hughes, who, he said, was bearded and "very pale," coming out of the bathroom.

He had been missing since September, 1971, shortly before he was indicted on two counts of breaking and entering and one of larceny.

Hughes had rigged up a radio in his hideout to the wiring of the church and also arranged an electric iron upside down on some bricks to use as a small stove.

The bell could be rung by a rope from the vestibule of the church, thus there was never any reason for anyone to climb up.



United Press International.
Interior view of the belfry that served as hideout.

12-Engined Jet Air Tankers Studied for Alaskan Oil Use

By Marvin Miles

LOS ANGELES, July 12.—If a trans-Alaskan oil pipeline means fighting the environment and U.S. conservationists every foot of the way, why not use huge air tankers to do the job?

Such a solution is possible for the dilemma in which Congress finds itself over Alaska's North Slope, where the largest oil discovery on the North American continent was made, but which is inaccessible by surface tanker much of the year.

Initial studies by Boeing Co., the builder of the jumbo jet, the largest transport in commercial use, indicate that a fleet of huge air tankers could do the same job as a 48-inch crude-oil pipeline.

Such a system, it appears, might well meet the challenges of bringing the oil to markets over hostile terrain and eliminating the problems usually associated with an Arctic pipeline, among them damaged permafrost, disruption of wildlife and harm to fisheries.

The supertanker envisaged in Boeing's preliminary analysis would be by far the largest and heaviest aircraft in history. It would be a 12-engine jet with a wing span of 478 feet, capable of carrying a 2,32-million pound payload.

Such a supertanker would have a maximum gross weight of 3.55-million pounds at takeoff and its payload would be the equivalent of about 8,100 barrels of oil, more than three times the weight of a fully loaded Boeing-747.

Designed for relatively short ranges, between 400 and 1,000 miles, it would have a speed of about 460 miles an hour and have a straight, relatively thick wing for simplicity, efficiency and economy.

One of the most innovative features suggested for the aircraft, referred to as a resources carrier, is the plan to carry the complete payload in two huge wing pods, leaving the fuselage empty.

This design has several advantages, engineers note, including the distribution of the payload weight to the area where lift is generated and where the weight can be more easily supported by the landing gear when on the ground.

Equally important, it would permit the aircraft to be rapidly ready for return trips because of fast loading and unloading of the two wing pods, each with two identical containers 26 feet in diameter, moved on rails by a ground transporter system.

On loading, two cylindrical containers—each filled with more than 500,000 pounds of oil—would be locked into slots in each wing and fitted with aerodynamic nose and tail cones for flight.

On landing, the plane would taxi to an unloading area between rail lines and the four oil containers making up the two wing pods would be hauled away by transporters. Empty containers would be fitted to the wings for the return flight.

20 Hours a Day

Thirty-seven such supertankers operating for an average of 20 hours a day on flights of 575 miles to an ice-free port could deliver 2 million barrels of oil daily. Boeing engineers calculate. Fifty-one airplanes flying 15 hours a day could do the same job.

The cost of each plane is estimated in the preliminary study at $70 million, with a total facilities cost of $430 million in the case of a 37-plane fleet. The planes would use special airfields.

Preliminary economic analyses, they said, indicate that oil transportation costs would run between 86 cents and $1.02 a barrel. These figures do not demonstrate full economic feasibility, however.

© Los Angeles Times.

New Director At 'Purged' Arms Agency

Cuts in Budget Also Demoralize Unit

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, July 12 (NYT). —Fred C. Iklé has taken over as head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, determined to rebuild confidence in the organization—badly demoralized by one of the Nixon administration's most severe personnel shake-ups.

Since January, when Gerard C. Smith resigned as director, the White House has discharged or transferred every senior official in the agency, ordered a one-third cut in its budget and taken the chairmanship of the talks on limitation of strategic arms away from it.

This has led to talks of "purges" and considerable uneasiness among the surviving members of the agency, which now has 180 employees, a drop of 50 from a year ago.

One official who spoke to a *newsman recently pleaded* with him not to mention he had met him for fear of losing his job.

The White House has never said why it removed top staff personnel from the agency. This has produced speculation on Capitol Hill and in the corridors of the State Department that Mr. Nixon did not trust the agency and wanted to set up a "new" one, more pliant to White House wishes and more acceptable to Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., an expert on arms matters who has been no admirer of the agency.

Some State Department officials, in fact, viewed the appointment of the 49-year-old Mr. Iklé, former head of the social sciences department at the Rand Corp. in Santa Monica, Calif., as a sign that the agency was being turned into a "think tank" that would have little influence on policy-making. Mr. Iklé took over as agency chief Tuesday.

Mr. Iklé seemed aware of these gloomy views but, in an interview in his State Department office Monday, he contended that he had not given up a job at Rand and moved 3,000 miles to preside over the death of the agency or to see it converted into "another Rand," with a budget one third the size of Rand's.

In a policy memorandum distributed to the agency staff last month, Mr. Iklé said: "The agency will not only continue its active and leading role in U.S. arms control and national security policy, but actually expand its scope of activities and range of initiatives during the coming years."

The White House has cut the agency's annual budget from $10 million to $6.7 million. Mr. Iklé, in the interview, said he was going to ask for a 10 percent increase to cover the accelerated pace of negotiations.

He also said that he had just about filled the major staff jobs resulting from the White House shake-up.

Senators Halve Budget Request For Trident Sub

WASHINGTON, July 12 (NYT). —A Senate Armed Services subcommittee challenged a major new strategic program of the administration Tuesday by voting against accelerated development of the Trident missile-launching submarine.

Sen. Thomas J. McIntyre, D., N.H., chairman of the Research and Development subcommittee, announced that the five-man panel unanimously had cut $85 million from the $1.7 billion requested by the administration for the Trident program in the present fiscal year.

The effect would be to delay completion of the first Trident submarine by two years. Under an accelerated program undertaken last year, described then as "a major new strategic initiative," the administration planned to deploy the first of 10 proposed Trident submarines in 1978.

The planned fleet of 10 Trident submarines would cost at least $13 billion—a cost that would so cut into other Navy programs that some admirals reportedly are suggesting that the program be scaled down to four submarines.

N.Y. Man Is Freed In Child-Sale Bid

NEW YORK, July 12 (UPI).— A judge yesterday dismissed charges against a man who allegedly tried to sell his 3-month-old daughter for the price of a heroin fix.

The chief witness against James Laynes, 28, failed to appear in court. Kidnapping, abandonment and other charges against Mr. Layne were dropped for a lack of evidence.

Mr. Layne was arrested on a subway train on April 28. The missing witness, an unidentified woman, said Mr. Layne tried to sell his daughter to other passengers, then dropped her on the floor, police said. The child, Kim, received head injuries and is in fair condition in a hospital.

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Woman Kills Mountain Lion Mauling Grandson in Dakota

RAPID CITY, S.D., July 12 (AP).—"He was just ripping the baby apart," said a 5-foot-tall grandmother who killed a mountain lion with a butcher knife as it mauled her infant grandson.

The boy, 18-month-old Jason Cowden, was listed in serious condition yesterday in the intensive care unit of a Rapid City hospital. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Cowden of Anako, Minn.

"I did what I had to do, that's all," Mrs. Peter Underdahl, the grandmother, said.

"I was raised on a farm and I know something about killing animals. I knew the vital spot was right under the shoulder," Mrs. Underdahl, 53, said.

She said that, even though she felt the lion go limp, she stabbed the animal again and again.

Wounded Animal

"I knew what a wounded animal would be like," she said.

The 120-pound lion leaped through a partly opened window of a motor home—a large truck-like trailer—Tuesday and began mauling the child in a tourist attraction called "Bear Country." The boy was in the vehicle with his mother and her parents. The vehicle had stopped momentarily.

"Bear Country" is a fenced park containing bears, wolves and mountain lions. The animals roam freely within the fenced area, and tourists drive their own vehicles through the park.

Mrs. Underdahl described her battle in an interview at the hospital.

Shouts for Knife

"All I kept saying was, 'bring me a knife! bring me a knife!' Finally, my husband handed me a butcher knife and I jammed it in and twisted it and the lion went slack, and I knew I had pierced the heart," she said.

"I said a prayer that the good Lord would give me the strength and the right spot, and He did."

Mrs. Underdahl said the lion was about 10 feet away when Mrs. Cowden stopped the vehicle and opened a side window to take a photograph.

"It was just lying down as calm as could be," she said.

She said the lion sprang when the baby came toward the window.

"I think it was the quick motion and the baby's small size, the poor thing. You know, those animals attack anything smaller and weaker than they are," she said.

Mrs. Underdahl said the lion leaped through the window and jumped over the lap of the mother, in the driver's seat. Mrs. Underdahl was sitting on the passenger side of the front seat. Her husband was toward the rear of the vehicle.

"I got the baby down between the seats. He was face down and the lion was right on top of him, biting his head and shoulder. We could hardly see Jason," Mrs. Underdahl said.

She said Mrs. Cowden put her arm into the lion's mouth to keep it from biting the baby and to try to force it away. But she said the lion was too strong.

"She still has tooth marks on her arm," Mrs. Underdahl said.

N.Y. Congressman Named in Bribe

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP).— Rep. Bertram Podell, D., N.Y., was accused in a federal indictment today of receiving $41,350 in bribes to use his influence with federal agencies for a Florida air taxi firm seeking approval of a regular Florida-Bahamas route.

Also indicted on conspiracy and other charges were Rep. Podell's brother, Herbert S. Podell, and Martin Miller of Miami, former president of Leasing Consultants, Inc., the parent corporation of the now-defunct Florida Atlantic Airlines.

U.S. Attorney Paul J. Curran said that Rep. Podell, 47, scheduled to be arraigned in Manhattan Federal Court on July 23, was indicted as the climax of a two-year investigation by the FBI and members of the U.S. attorney's official corruption unit.

Rep. Podell represents Brooklyn's 13th District and was first elected to the House of Representatives in 1968.

Hanoi Ban Lifted By New Zealand

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, July 12 (UPI).—The New Zealand government lifted its trade embargo on North Vietnam yesterday.

Prime Minister Norman Kirk described the action as the first *step toward "normalizing* relations."

"As I have said before, we are not willing to recognize North Vietnam until it honors its obligation fully. In view of the encouraging situation in South *Vietnam, however, the* government feels it is justified in beginning the process of normalizing its relations with the North," he said in a statement.

He said the removal of the ban will allow New Zealand businesses to trade directly with North Vietnam. Private organizations will also find it easier to send aid directly to North Vietnam.

Fulbright Assails Linking of Trade, Russian Jews

WASHINGTON, July 13 (AP). —Sen. J.W. Fulbright said yesterday that the denying of trade benefits to the Soviet Union in an effort to get Rusia to allow more Jews to emigrate could mean "there can be neither trade nor détente" between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The Arkansas Democrat delivered a sharp attack on the proposal by Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., to deny most-favored-nation treatment to the Soviet Union unless it eases the emigration tax on Jews. The main thrust of his speech to the American Bankers Association was praise for growing U.S.-Soviet cooperation in arms control and trade.

"We must bear in mind," Sen. Fulbright said, "that the political benefits of trade are mutual and that neither side can legitimately demand a political price for its economic cooperation."

He said that if, indeed, political conditions are attached to economic transactions, there can be neither trade nor détente."

Russia, China Buying More Grain in U.S.

Large Export Seen From Record Crop

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP). —The Department of Agriculture announced yesterday that the Soviet Union has purchased more than 7.8 million metric tons of U.S. grain for delivery by next summer.

The export figures also showed that China has bought 2.7 million metric tons of wheat, corn and soybeans for the 1973-74 year.

A spokesman for the department's Export Marketing Service said the shipments would come mostly from crops to be harvested by U.S. farmers this year.

The department had announced Tuesday that 1973 production of wheat, corn and soybeans was expected to be a record.

The sales of 7.8 million tons to the Soviet Union during the coming year compared with nearly 19 million tons of U.S. grain and soybeans sold to Russia last year.

Included in the new Russian sales were: wheat 3.5 million tons (128.7 million bushels) compared with nearly 12 million tons (440 million bushels) last year; and corn, 3.955 million tons (155.6 million bushels) compared with about 7 million tons (about 275 million bushels).

In all, the 1972-73 grain and soybean exports to Russia were valued at about $1.1 billion. There was no estimate of the dollar value of exports for 1974.

The report showed that China has purchased for 1973-74 delivery about 1.9 million tons (69.8 million bushels) of wheat, 300,000 tons of corn (11.8 million bushels) and 500,000 tons (18.4 million bushels) of soybeans.

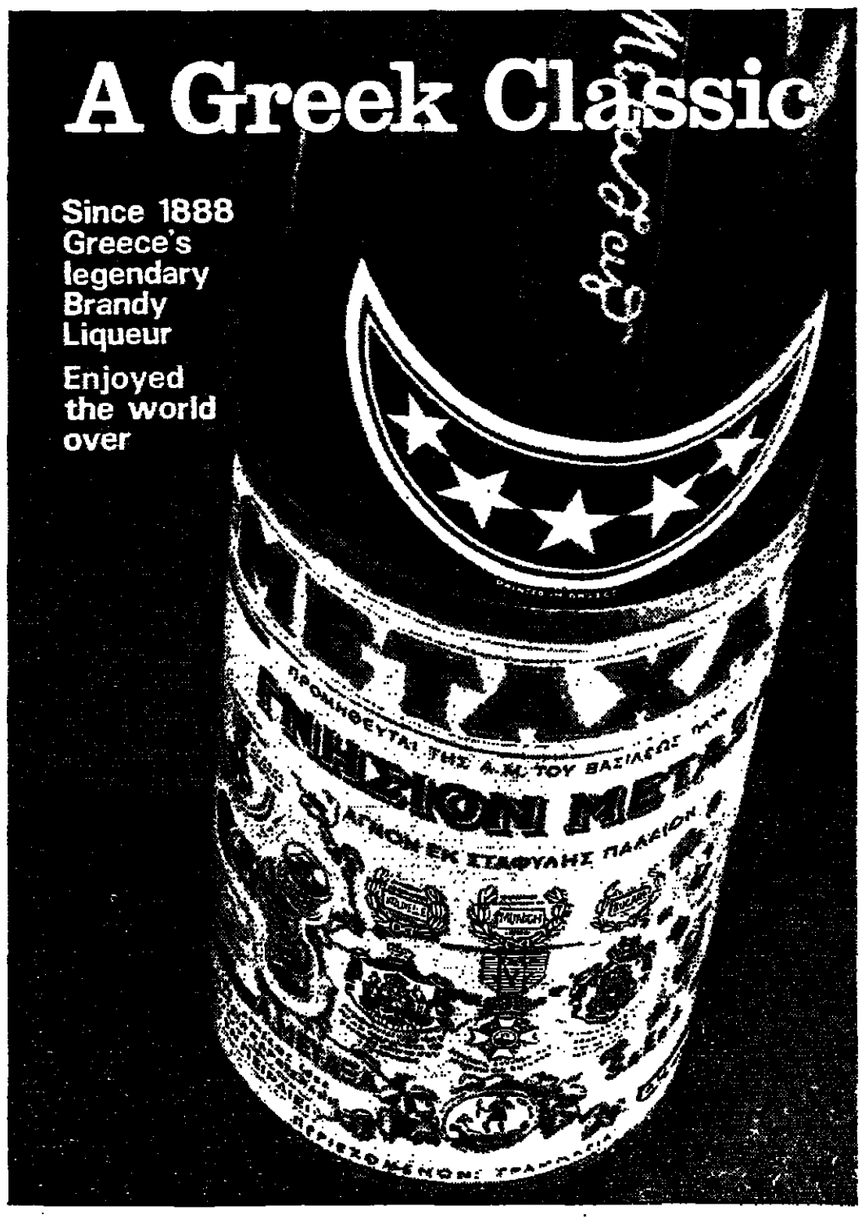
Last year, China reportedly bought *about 640,000 tons of* wheat (23 million bushels) and about 840,000 tons of corn (33 million bushels), an official said. The department recently reported that China had started purchasing some U.S. soybeans.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the Senate Investigations Subcommittee said he cannot accept the Justice Department's conclusion that no fraud was involved in last year's Soviet wheat sale.

"A most unfortunate series of bad decisions was made in the grain deal," the chairman, Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., said.

The General Accounting Office concluded last week that the Agriculture Department mismanaged the deal. The GAO held specifically that the department paid higher-than-necessary subsidies to consummate the deal.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 4—Friday, July 13, 1973 *

Food in Crisis

For many years since World War II, the attitude of major governments toward their peoples' bread was essentially defensive. The Western countries tried to protect their farmers by subsidies, tariffs and production controls; the major Communist countries sought to reach self-sufficiency in food; those nations—like India—where the margins of supply were desperately thin, simply tried to eke out their subsistence in whatever ways were possible.

Today, nations still have this defensive mentality, and with even greater reason. But the bases of their respective policies have altered very considerably. For there is a global food crisis, and the old methods no longer apply. This was very definitely indicated in the study by the General Accounting Office of the effects of the grain sales by the United States to the Soviet Union. And it is something that the European Common Market may have to take into account in its own agriculture policies.

It is possible, as some congressmen allege, that there was fraud in the allocation of export subsidies to the large firms specializing in the business. But there seems little doubt that the real evil sprang from a changed situation in world markets, which made the older system of subsidies inappropriate, which sent American food prices soaring, and which threatens mass starvation in large areas of Asia and Africa.

Whether it was sheer need that sent the Soviet Union and China to buy America's grain, or whether it was a realization that such trade could enhance the standard of living at home without jeopardizing ideological programs of food production, the fact is that such trading has wiped out a long-standing American surplus—a surplus which constituted a reserve granary with which to meet emergency demands from the countries that lived on the edge of famine. And now, with Bangladesh in acute need of food, and with the African drought looming as a greater threat to life than war or pestilence, there is a patent necessity for a genuinely global policy on food supply and distribution.

That there is as yet no agreed program to cope with the currency difficulties of the world leaves little hope that such a policy will be easy to achieve. The fact that the food crisis springs from an anomalous mixture of relative affluence and nearly absolute poverty will make it even harder to compromise national and ideological interests. But there is at least a greater tendency on the part of the major countries to talk about their disagreements without raising arbitrary barriers in advance. And the urgency of the difficulty is so very great that such discussions might bear fruit.

The important thing is to get talks under way soon: to consider the broad sweep of human need in the world as a whole, and to try to prevent emergency improvisations from making matters worse over the long haul. "Give us this day our daily bread" is a prayer that holds a note of desperation for millions, and of anxiety for all.

Mitchell Testimony

The testimony of former Attorney General John N. Mitchell before the Senate Watergate committee provides a dismal picture of ethical standards and human relationships in the upper levels of the Nixon administration. Like the lower-ranking and much younger men who have preceded him in the witness chair, Mr. Mitchell freely avowed that his controlling principles were electoral expediency and loyalty to what he regarded as Mr. Nixon's political interests.

Various members of the Senate committee tried to get Mr. Mitchell to see that he owed the President more than his personal loyalty. He owed him the benefit of his judgment, his intellectual independence and his candor. But Mr. Mitchell was obdurate in insisting that he had to protect Mr. Nixon from any knowledge of the Watergate affair, the subsequent cover-up, and those covert activities of the presidential staff which he repeatedly characterized as "the White House horrors."

It was as if he regarded the President as a client for whom he held power of attorney and who had to be protected against his own instinctive reactions. If true, this testimony could be said to reflect deep personal loyalty to Mr. Nixon. But it also reflects either a kind of condescension on Mr. Mitchell's part or else a cynical decision to leave Mr. Nixon in a position to deny anything embarrassing or incriminating.

On his side, Mr. Nixon showed remarkable indifference to a mushrooming scandal. According to Mr. Mitchell's testimony, the President asked him specifically about Watergate only once, during a brief telephone conversation in June of last year.

Mr. Mitchell, though denying many specific points made by previous witnesses, confirmed that while attorney general he participated in two conferences where G. Gordon Liddy proposed a campaign of illegal activities. He further confirmed that he knew that Jeb Stuart Magruder, the deputy campaign manager, was going to commit perjury before the grand jury. He also knew after the fact about various illegal activities by the White House "Plumbers" which he decided for reasons of political expediency he had to "keep the lid on." These are dismaying confessions to come from the former chief law officer of the United States.

In his veiled attacks against those on the White House staff who were responsible for various "horrors," Mr. Mitchell hinted at the antagonism which apparently existed between himself and some of the President's senior aides. Not until those aides—H. R. Haldeman, John Ehrlichman and Charles Colson—also testify, can the Senate committee and the public weigh the relative merits of the Mitchell testimony.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Haste in Eastern Europe

The rather synthetic good fellowship and less than fully credible mutual cordiality that President Nixon and Leonid I. Brezhnev exhibited toward each other during the latter's visit to the United States last month are apparently symptoms of a contagious diplomatic disease. At any rate Secretary of State Rogers seems to have developed a similar syndrome in his recent contacts with the two most unsavory of Moscow's satellites, East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

In Helsinki last week Mr. Rogers discussed possible diplomatic recognition with East Germany's foreign minister. Mr. Rogers at least had the grace to be embarrassed about the necessity of making this approach public, and claimed unconvincingly that the conversation had taken place because the two men sat near each other at a diplomatic dinner. East Germany, after all, is the country which is still given to murdering its citizens when they try to escape, say over the Berlin Wall from East to West Berlin.

East Germany, it is also worth remembering, is now legally recognized as one of the two successor states to the Nazi Germany ruled by Adolf Hitler. As such it shares a good part of the responsibility for the crimes and damage inflicted by the Nazis upon their victims, among whom the Jews of Europe were tragically prominent. West Germany long ago recognized its responsibility in this area and voluntarily paid substantial reparations to Israel and individual Jewish victims. East Germany has still not seen fit to pay a penny or a kopeck toward meeting its heavy share of the debt for Hitler's crimes against the Jews.

From Helsinki, Mr. Rogers flew to Prague, thus becoming the first American secretary of state to visit there since the 1948 coup that instituted the Communist dictatorship. Mr. Rogers was warmly enthusiastic about helping "to open a new chapter" in Washington-Prague relations. But the Soviet army of occupation that ousted Alexander Dubcek less than five years ago still holds ultimate power in Czechoslovakia, and there is no sign that that most abnormal chapter in Moscow-Prague relations is about to end.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

French Nuclear Tests

France persists with its quest for nuclear grandeur. Advice from the World Court, international appeals and, indeed, protests at home have not persuaded the French government to cancel the Mururoa tests. The search for nuclear muscle sits ill on a country whose military record is not particularly distinguished. History books do not commemorate brilliant French victories. They remember Napoleon's rout in Moscow, the disaster at Dien Bien Phu and the inability of French generals to subdue Algeria's nationalists. The cynics might say that this is precisely why France wants to develop a nuclear punch. The French are known for their artistic refinement and their romantic streak. Cannot modern France leave it at that?

—From the Straits Times (Singapore).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 13, 1898

LONDON—The present cricket season, which is now more than half over, has been a very remarkable one. It has not been a batsman's year; indeed, no one has yet reached the aggregate of 1,000 runs, which, under more favorable conditions, has been accomplished before the end of May by some of the stars, but in spite of this scores have run high whenever a few fine days have followed one another.

Fifty Years Ago

July 13, 1923

PARIS—The chronic pessimists ought to withdraw into their shells for a time. The world is not all going to the bad. Two omens of a better future have come to cheer it: the unanimous ratification in Paris of the Washington Armament Restriction Pact and the conclusion of the Greek-Turkish peace at Lausanne. The action of the French Parliament is particularly dear to all American peace-lovers.



'Pollution Is Cleanliness... Decay Is Progress... Crime Increase Is Safety... You Are Very, Very Happy...'

Bruce Making Impact in Peking

By James Pringle

PEKING.—"Now we are in business," said David K. E. Bruce in his easy Virginia drawl.

A tall, spare figure, the long-time American diplomat looked up into the damp, dull early-morning sky over Peking at the Stars and Stripes hanging limp atop a 30-foot flagpole in the compound of the first permanent American mission here since 1949.

As uniformed Marine guards—some wearing Vietnam campaign medals—stood rigidly at attention watched by soldiers of the Chinese People's Liberation Army on duty at the gate, Mr. Bruce's wife, Evangeline, photographed the brief flag-raising ceremony. Then the 75-year-old envoy, a former ambassador in Paris, Bonn and London, who was called from retirement to undertake this assignment, turned and entered the mission with his two principal aides, Alfred leS. Jenkins and John H. Holdridge.

In a sense Mr. Bruce had been "in business" from the moment he stepped off a plane on May 14, and the "quiet" diplomacy favored by the soft-spoken Democrat has already made its impact on Peking's cloistered diplomatic community.

Dry Wit

The charm and dry wit of this gifted conversationalist have already had a chance to rub off on two of the hitherto most uncompromising figures in China's leadership, Chiang Ching, wife of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and Yao Wen-yuan. Mr. Yao, a leftist literary and theatrical critic from Shanghai who is now No. 6 in the leadership lineup, fired the opening volley in the Cultural Revolution in 1965.

In what appeared to observers here as an indication that the left was giving its imprimatur to the new Chinese-American relationship, Miss Chiang and Mr. Yao appeared with Mr. Bruce at a mid-June basketball game between Chinese and American sportsmen in the Capital Stadium, where "Ping-Pong diplomacy" had its first manifestations.

It was a table-tennis match here in April, 1971, that led to President Nixon's visit last year and to a later visit by Henry A. Kissinger, Mr. Nixon's adviser, which resulted in the opening of liaison missions in Washington and Peking.

Typically, the Chinese gave the American party only a minute's advance warning that Miss Chiang would be present, and for the first time, at least since the start of the Cultural Revolution, the former Shanghai film actress shed her well-tailored Mao suit for an elegant midlength gray dress with white sandals and matching shoulder bag.

Their appearance together and the affable conversation were televised nationwide. As a foreign envoy present remarked, "It's going to be hard for Americans to maintain their low profile in China for long."

With diplomatic immunity and the right to send coded messages and issue visas, both liaison offices—China's is headed by Huang Chen, former ambassador in Paris and a Central Committee member—operate as embassies in all but name, handling trade matters, cultural exchanges and political reporting. Since the two nations do not have formal diplomatic relations, largely because of the Taiwan issue and Washington's continued recognition of the Chinese Nationalist government, the missions do not have formal status.

Chinese Relaxed

Mr. Bruce ordered the downbeat tone to avoid violations of strict protocol. However, Chinese officials are relaxed about this and refer to Mr. Bruce in conversations with foreigners as "Ambassador." There is little doubt that the Chinese hope to see the liaison office's status raised to embassy level once the Taiwan issue is resolved.

The Americans do not attend formal diplomatic receptions or state banquets, missing an opportunity to exchange information—almost the chief rationale of such functions here, where significant news is scarce.

Mr. Bruce has been received by Premier Chou En-lai, an exact contemporary with whom, in terms of breadth of interests and experience, he has much in common. He has also met formally with Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei and Deputy Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua, a tall, urbane figure who headed China's delegation to the UN General Assembly last year and who also refers to the American as "Mr. Ambassador."

In a sleek black Chrysler flying a small American pennant, Mr. Bruce has also made official calls on the ambassadors of several friendly nations, including France, Britain, West Germany, Canada and Australia. Mr. Jenkins, 50, the State Department's leading China specialist, and Mr. Holdridge, 48, formerly of the National Security Council, both of whom speak Chinese, paid similar calls.

Now that American visitors are arriving more frequently, Mr. Bruce receives them for formal briefings and receptions. The most recent was for a group of legislators and their wives led by Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, D., Wash.

On the Fourth of July Mr. Bruce presided over a party in the mission, where, in deference to Chinese who, with Americans, were the only guests, he sipped *mao tai*, a fiery sorghum-based liquor popular in north China.

An assistant foreign minister, Wang Hai-jung, who is reported to be Chairman Mao's niece, was among the guests. Long-time American residents who work for the Chinese and who were invited stayed away.

On a typical day Mr. Bruce might take a brief stroll in the leafy park across the road from the mission. On hot afternoons he can go for a swim at the spacious pool in the nearby International Club.

A short walk along a covered concrete path takes him from his residence to the mission, where his office is on the second floor of a well appointed building constructed in record time by about a hundred Chinese.

Gets the News

He catches up on the news in cables from Washington, a daily file of news from the U.S. consul general's office in Hong Kong and a digest of the reports of foreign news agencies prepared by the Chinese for embassies.

Meanwhile, either Mr. Jenkins or Mr. Holdridge, who are of equal rank, will be presiding over the daily meeting of the mission staff, which is at maximum strength—31.

All the diplomats speak Chinese and have China experience gained either in Hong Kong or in China.

On the weekends the Bruces make brief trips to places within the 15-mile limit to which resident foreigners are restricted, but so far they have not been to the Great Wall. Later in July, Peking's hottest and most suffocating month, they are planning a seaside vacation at Peitaiho, a resort on the Yellow Sea established by foreign missionaries at the turn of the century.

Mr. Pringle is a correspondent for Reuters in Peking.

Always a Loner

Mr. Nixon's Isolation

By John S. Knight

DETROIT.—How was it possible that a President, rightly lauded for his notable achievements in foreign affairs and facing no possibility of defeat in the 1972 election, allowed his administration to become involved in the Watergate scandal?

This is the question most frequently asked of me by people who know of my long acquaintance and friendship with President Nixon. Quite frankly, there is no simple answer, but a few observations may be in order.

Basically, Mr. Nixon is and always has been a loner. That is to say that while he has a few close and intimate friends who never trouble him with problems, he is not known for relaxed and warm relationships with members of Congress or even with many of the public figures who have served him so loyally.

One exception is Secretary of State William P. Rogers, who counseled the President so ably during several of his "Six Crises," and notably at the time of President Eisenhower's grave illness when Mr. Nixon was Vice-President.

Few Know Him

Few leaders of the Republican party, including Nelson Rockefeller, Barry Goldwater, Vice-President Agnew, prominent governors or U.S. senators can claim that they really know Richard M. Nixon.

True, they have worked together as politicians and Mr. Nixon, while out of office, vigorously campaigned for all of them. But these events were transitory; and in the campaign of 1972 many faithful Republicans were all but ignored in their bids for election or re-election.

Richard M. Nixon has become more and more isolated in the White House, or at his retreats at Key Biscayne and San Clemente. The President seldom seeks advice other than in the field of foreign affairs, where the brilliant Dr. Kissinger commands his respect and attention.

In domestic matters, the President has listened to a host of economic advisers—first as a believer in fiscal and monetary orthodoxy, and later as a self-described Keynesian.

But it was the President who made the final decisions in the seclusion of Camp David where Mr. Nixon says he can do his best thinking. The result has been a series of misadventures, especially with wage and price controls which have scuttled his hopes for bringing inflation to an acceptable rate of control.

It is the President, virtually alone, who insists upon prolonging the bombing in Cambodia. His rationale is that a show of force is required, or else a viable government in Cambodia can never be constituted. The fact is that Cambodia, badly governed by the Lon Nols and corrupt followers, cannot achieve the stability which is so desperately needed. Yet the President persists in this vain effort as the Congress mainly disapproves.

'The Bad News'

Another factor which imperils Mr. Nixon's presidency is his unwillingness to hear "the bad news". When John Connally attempted to give it to the President "with the bark off," Mr. Nixon was displeased. Mr. Connally has now only a tenuous association with the White House, since he suddenly found himself with virtually nothing to do.

This cavalier treatment of men who have acted sincerely in what they considered to be the President's best interest has turned off much of the useful advisory input, which Mr. Nixon was not getting from his staff.

Unlike the administrations of Harry Truman and Lyndon Johnson, the Congress has been all but ignored by the White House. Mr. Nixon would have been well advised to maintain his congressional contacts. A few social hours of casual conversation with the leaders of Congress might have prevented many misunderstandings.

It is simply not President Nixon's way to let his guard down, even with the important men in Congress who can either support or torpedo his programs. They see him only when they are summoned to the White House. Yet he can find time to congratulate a football coach, or praise a Frank Sinatra on his testimony before the Senate Crime Committee.

I do not begrudge the hours of relaxation which the President enjoys with the Bebe Rebozos and the Bob Abplanalps. Every President is entitled to a few friends who seek nothing but the association and make no intellectual contribution to matters of larger import.

But Sen. William B. Saxbe of Ohio, an influential force, has told me the President is so isolated that obtaining an appointment with him is virtually an impossibility. And the Vice-President, happily for him, is so far removed from the inner circle that he didn't know anything about Watergate other than what he read in the newspapers.

His Mistake

President Nixon's mistake, as I see it, was in surrounding himself with a coterie of tough but dedicated men such as the Haldemans, Ehrlichmans and Mitchells who were unable, as The New York Times has said, "to distinguish between ethics and success."

They, in turn, recruited the attractive, bright young men who have been appearing before Sen. Sam Ervin's investigative committee. "The consistency in the pattern of giving them high prestige posts," says The Times, "suggests strongly that the younger men were type-cast for their roles precisely because they could be expected to follow any line in return for the high excitement of apparent power now and the promise of real power later."

Meanwhile, the President's old and trusted friends, such as Herbert G. Klein, who had been aligned with Mr. Nixon's political fortunes ever since 1946, were eventually shunted aside by the Haldeman-Ehrlichman-Ron Ziegler combination. Robert H. Finch, former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, is another faithful Nixonite who was pushed around and isolated.

Herb Klein, originally selected by Nixon as director of communications, found his authority and responsibilities eroded by the palace guard, but thought he could survive because of his long friendship with the President. Good old Herb, a decent and loyal man who never bothered to build a personal power base, was wrong. He has returned to Los Angeles as vice-president of Metromedia.

The present plight of President Nixon is an American tragedy such as we have not witnessed in our times. For here was a President almost universally acclaimed for the building of bridges with Russia and China in the cause of peace who has now been toppled from the pedestal of public esteem.

I shall make no attempt here to prejudge the guilt or innocence of the President in the Watergate affair. But there is no escaping the fact that his image has been sadly tarnished. This raises serious questions as to how effectively the President can govern the country in the future.

Sickening

It is sickening to see the parade of Mr. Nixon's bright young men before the Ervin committee—slick, well-mannered, extolling their ideals—and all attempting to rationalize their illegal acts while ascribing much of the blame to others.

Whatever led to such deplorable levels of conduct within the White House with its list of administration "enemies" and a contemptible disregard for public morality? I can think of no better explanation than Lord Acton's observation that "Power tends to corrupt and absolute power corrupts absolutely."

Ultimately, President Nixon will be forced to go before the country and give the people the truth. He alone must attempt to restore, if he can, the people's faith in their government.

It is the President's duty to explain how such a senseless, stupid and unnecessary tragedy was thrust upon the American people.

The writer is editorial chairman of the Knight Newspapers, from which this article is reprinted.

Letters

Stoic Discourse

The Fourth of July speech of the senator from Massachusetts, in Alabama, had it come from any other source, I would have considered good. Good for the Democratic party and the entire country in this year of 1973.

What a stoic discourse after Chappaquiddick!

JACQUELINE WRIGHT.
Fribourg, Switzerland.

Credit to Dean

Credit is due to John Dean for "uncovering" the system of corrupt manipulations by this administration in violation of the principles of American democracy.

By inculpating himself, John Dean is at least taking his share of the responsibility and the consequences for the part he played in this sad American tragedy.

ELSA MEZ.
Ruvigliana, Switzland.

Dennis the Square

Regarding the "Dennis the Menace" cartoon that appeared in the IHT on July 4, it seems to me that the drawing of Dennis, sitting in front of the American flag with a hot dog in one hand and a bottle of pop in the other is really disgusting.

I suppose it is meant to portray the all-American kid. But in fact it shows an America that doesn't exist anymore. Some friends asked if that was the kind of moron children America has today. Wrong as this question is, it sums up the image of America that many foreigners have.

I have nothing against "Dennis the Menace" itself. It's really quite enjoyable as comic strips go. Yet someone should tell Hank Ketcham that the year is 1973 and that his idea of American youth went out with the crewcut.

HERB ROBAIRE.
Boulogne, France.

How It Happened

What seems to disturb most Americans about Watergate and the scandals in the Nixon administration is simply that it *has* occurred. Most decent citizens want to know how our government has come to be a less than gilded "lady" under the direction of Nixon.

As a Californian of many years, I can easily tell them. He has used slander and sophomoric debate tactics throughout his career to cover the fact that he doesn't like people — particularly those who believe enough in democracy to dare to challenge his views.

In today's IHT there is an excellent article which describes Mrs. Golda Meir's political philosophy in Israel: "... If I have learned anything in all these years, it's that I must get out and have contact with people, otherwise I'd suffocate."

Nixon has repeatedly refused to listen to the cries of the people in America. He has surrounded himself with political cronies determined to "screw his enemies." It's just possible that Nixon deserves to "suffocate" under the pressures of continuing the investigations into his corruption-riddled administration.

JOHN M. TRAVINSKY.
Copenhagen.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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International Herald Tribune S.A., au capital de 13.300.000 F. R.C. Paris No. 73 B 2112. 21 Rue de Berri, 75380 Paris Cedex 08. Tel.: 225-28-90. Telex: 28.650 Herald, Paris. Cables: Herald, Paris.
Le Directeur de la publication : Walter N. Thayer.
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U.S. Planes Back Cambodians Battling Rebels Near Capital

PHNOM-PENH, July 12 (UPI).—Cambodian troops, backed by U.S. air support, encountered resistance from entrenched insurgent forces south of the capital today, the high command said.

Two convoys, also under American air cover, moved up the Mekong River and Highway 4 and reached the capital safely, the command said. The fighting was about 12 miles south of the capital, between Highways 2 and 3. The command said government troops were airlifted behind rebel lines in an offensive designed to push the insurgents out of positions evacuated by government forces last week.

The command spokesman said the Cambodian rebels had fortified themselves in trenches and said the fighting was heavy.

Rebels Use Artillery

U.S. aircraft flew support missions 10 miles from the capital for government troops trying to clear Highway 2, field officers said. They said the rebels were using 105-mm artillery to resist government operations, field reports said.

U.S. warplanes flew air strikes north and west of the capital at Prek Kdam, on the Tonle Sap River. The rebels attacked two pagodas held by government troops and were repulsed after two hours of fighting, field reports said. They said one government soldier was killed and four wounded.

In South Vietnam, a U.S. search team investigated the wreckage of an American helicopter missing for six years and found the bodies of several U.S. servicemen in it.

The U.S. Embassy in Saigon said the wreckage was found in dense mountainous jungle near the central coastal town of Nha Trang. An American spokesman said the bodies were taken to Thailand for identification. The men had been listed as missing since the crash, but their identities were not made public.

The Joint Casualty Resolution Center, which has the job of finding the bodies of missing American soldiers, said Montagnard tribesmen led them to the wreckage.

Thieu Makes Minor Shifts In His Cabinet

By Fox Butterfield

SAIGON, July 12 (NYT).—President Nguyen Van Thieu today announced a minor cabinet reshuffle that put control over the government even more firmly in his hands.

According to a statement by the presidential palace, Nguyen Phu Duc, Mr. Thieu's long-time special assistant for foreign affairs, will become the acting foreign minister. He will replace Tran Van Lam, who has taken a leave of absence to run as a member of Mr. Thieu's Democracy party in Senate elections next month.

Mr. Duc, 49, holds a doctoral degree from Harvard University in political science and is considered very close to Mr. Thieu, while Mr. Lam has been gradually losing favor with the presidential palace, informed Vietnamese sources say. If the slate of Senate candidates which Mr. Lam heads wins, as is widely expected, he will resign his Foreign Ministry post and Mr. Duc will become the foreign minister.

Deputy Promoted

In another relatively minor but significant shift, Mr. Thieu relieved Premier Tran Thien Khiem of his post as minister of the interior and promoted the deputy minister, Le Cong Chat.

Mr. Khiem, who will continue to hold his other post as defense minister, has long been considered the most powerful man in the government after Mr. Thieu, but he, too, is said to have been having a falling out with the president. Mr. Thieu reportedly has been concerned that Mr. Khiem, despite his record of personal loyalty to the president, might become a serious rival.

Today's cabinet changes are not expected to have any effect on South Vietnam's foreign or domestic policies. But they are widely regarded as part of Mr. Thieu's continuing and successful effort to consolidate all governmental power in his own hands.

Orangemen Hold Ulster Parades Without Incident

BELFAST, July 12 (AP).—Almost 10,000 Northern Ireland Orangemen marched in colorful parades today here and in other Northern Ireland cities to mark the 283d anniversary of a battle victory that symbolizes Protestant ascendancy over Roman Catholics in the province.

There was no violence during the traditional July 12 celebrations in Belfast, Londonderry and other cities in the North.

But early today, the body of a youth who appeared to have been strangled, was found in a small Catholic enclave of mainly Protestant east Belfast. The victim, who was not immediately identified, was the 847th fatality in four years of violence in Northern Ireland.

Today's parades celebrate the victory of Prince William of Orange over the Roman Catholic forces of King James II in Ireland.

Large numbers of British troops and provincial police sealed off Catholic areas of Belfast from the march route in the capital to prevent trouble today.



Associated Press.

DRESSED TO KILL—Cambodian soldier carrying his machine gun and ammunition into battle near Phnom Penh.

In Cambodia: Wives at Front, Troops Die as a General Naps

By Sydney H. Schanberg

PREK THLENG, Cambodia, July 12 (NYT).—Today's front line in Cambodia is here, about 11 miles south of Phnom Penh, in this village on Route 2, a village too small and insignificant to be marked on most maps. Perhaps tomorrow, the Communist-led Cambodian insurgents will move their attack to another road and the war will move with them.

But today the panoply of war is here; the whistle of "friendly" artillery shells scything the air overhead on their way to enemy positions; the staccato of machine-gun fire as both sides seem to compete to see which can drown out the other's noise; the American F-4 Phantom jets from Thailand diving through the cloudy monsoon sky to release the little black specks that are their 500-pound bombs. The bombs explode thunderously and the little black specks become big black rising clouds of smoke and debris.

Farther off, a C-47 transport plane wheels slowly like a large pelican, dropping a black parachute each time it circles. The parachutes carry crucially needed ammunition and supplies to a garrison of several hundred—some reports say 800—government soldiers encircled in a school complex outside the town of Kompong Kantuot.

This is the reason for the operation on Route 2. The government forces are trying to break through to the Kompong Kantuot garrison, which lies about six miles to the west. Kampong Kantuot sits between Route 2 and Route 3, and there is another operation on Route 3 to try to reach the encircled troops from that side. Neither operation is getting anywhere.

There is no way to understand this war through Western logic. A soldier and his young wife walk through a paddy field heading for the bunkers 100 yards down the road where the firing is heaviest. A crouching Western newsman asks the wife if she is not afraid. She smiles shyly and turns her head away. Her grinning husband says proudly, "She has no fear," and they stride off.

Troops Are Pragmatic

Wives go to war with their husbands in Cambodia because there is no other way to survive. They go with their men to the front, because if the wife stays back at the army base camp, there is never enough housing or food for her and her children.

The soldiers on Route 2 are like most soldiers everywhere. They are not philosophers. Their thoughts are pragmatic. They know, for example, of the projected cutoff of American air support on Aug. 15. "If we get no bombing, the other side will continue shooting at us," says one soldier. "With the bombing, sometimes they stop shooting."

Another soldier adds: "Sometimes we have gone on operations without air strikes and we have succeeded."

"If we don't succeed," says still another, "then we will have no country."

There are dead and wounded on Route 3, too. Field ambulances race up and down the road. A truck carrying troops comes barreling back from the direction of the insurgent lines, its headlights blazing and horn blaring to clear everybody out of its path. Its windshield has been riddled by bullets.

"We are very tired," one soldier says. "We have not slept for many nights. They keep attacking all night. Look at my eyes." They are red.

Returning to Phnom Penh on Route 3, a group of foreign journalists stops at a headquarters several miles from the fighting to try to speak with a general. It is 2 o'clock in the afternoon. His aides say he cannot be disturbed. He is sleeping.

White House Attacks Defeat In Senate on Ex-Laos Envoy

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, July 12 (WP).—A new clash between President Nixon and the Senate developed today after a Foreign Relations Committee vote killing Mr. Nixon's nomination of G. McMurtrie Godley to be an assistant secretary of state.

Mr. Godley, ambassador to Laos during much of the period of active U.S. fighting in Vietnam and bombing of Laos, was nominated to be assistant secretary for East Asian and Pacific affairs.

Reflecting the new activism of Congress in foreign affairs, the committee chairman, J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., who offered the motion to lay aside the nomination indefinitely, said that Mr. Godley was "so intimately associated with Vietnam policy and such an enthusiastic activist" of U.S. intervention that he should not serve as chief policy man for the entire East Asian area now that there is a new peaceful policy.

What it means is that Mr. Godley's nomination, made public by President Nixon on March 16, will not be reported to the whole Senate for confirmation. An individual senator could move to force a vote on the nomination, but committee staff aides said this was highly unlikely because of the bipartisan nature of the rejection.

White House Criticism

The committee's 9-7 vote shelving the nomination received White House criticism today. Speaking for President Nixon, Deputy White House Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren called it "deplorable."

"The consequence of this committee action goes far beyond the injustice done to an outstanding foreign officer," Mr. Warren said. "It is not in the interest of the Foreign Service of the United States that career officers become subject to retribution for diligent execution of their instructions."

He said it was "deplorable that this distinguished foreign officer should be penalized for faithfully carrying out policies of his government which were not set by him."

Sen. Fulbright said yesterday that he believed Mr. Godley to be an able man and so the motion to kill the nomination also included language notifying Secretary of State William P. Rogers that the committee wouldn't object if Mr. Godley were named to some post which did not involve Southeast Asian policy.

Rogers Notified

Sen. Fulbright notified Mr. Rogers of the vote by telephone immediately after the closed committee meeting broke up yesterday.

The defeat reflected a strong feeling on the committee—voiced by many senators over the last few weeks and expressed to Mr. Rogers about two weeks ago when the committee asked that Mr. Godley's name be withdrawn—that men who had developed reputations as enthusiastic "superhawks" on Vietnam should not continue to control Southeast Asia policy.

Sen. Fulbright also raised the same objections to the nomination of William H. Sullivan, former Laotian ambassador, as ambassador to the Philippines. But Mr. Sullivan's nomination was approved by the committee by a 12-to-3 vote. Sen. Fulbright said a developing insurgency in the Philippines right now appears very similar to what Vietnam looked like some years ago and he feared that Mr. Sullivan, a "man accustomed to intervention with military means," would feel "too much temptation to involve us in it."

Mr. Sullivan was confirmed by the Senate today without objection.

Sen. Fulbright and staff aides said that they could not recall any occasion in the last 15 to 20 years when the committee had rejected outright a nomination like that of Mr. Godley, although once or twice nominations had been withdrawn when defeat seemed imminent.

Spain Jails Policeman In Killing of Student

LA CORUNA, Spain, July 12 (UPI).—A provincial tribunal today sentenced police subinspector Luis Quiroga Bouzo to 17 years in jail for shooting a medical student near the scene of a suspected burglary.

Quiroga also was ordered to pay $12,250 to the family of Jose Maria Fernandez, a student at the university at Santiago de Compostela in northwest Spain.

Thumb Replaced by Toe

TOKYO, July 12 (AP).—A Japanese doctor said today he has succeeded in transplanting a 45-year-old woman's big toe to her hand to replace her left thumb, which was crushed in an industrial accident. The operation was performed by Dr. Susumu Tanial, 38, of the Nara Prefectural (state) Medical College.

Bhutto Arrives in Rome

ROME, July 12 (UPI).—President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan arrived from Karachi today on the first leg of a two-week tour which also will take him to the United States and Britain.

Obituaries

Judge Simon E. Sobeloff, 79, Former U.S. Solicitor General

BALTIMORE, July 12 (WP).—Judge Simon E. Sobeloff, 79, of the Fourth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals and former U.S. solicitor general, who was a central figure of many years in school desegregation cases, died yesterday at University Hospital.

He went into partial retirement as a judge in 1971 but continued to sit in cases until several months ago.

Judge Sobeloff had served in many top judicial positions during a long career.

He was appointed solicitor general by President Eisenhower in 1954, while he was serving as chief justice of the Maryland Court of Appeals.

A year later, he was called on to present the federal government's case before the U.S. Supreme Court when the highest court was hearing arguments on how to implement its 1954 decision that segregation in public schools was unconstitutional.

Rejected Extremes

Although Judge Sobeloff, acting for the government as a "friend of the court," strongly backed the desegregation decision, he offered "a counsel of moderation with firmness" and rejected extremes on both sides.

Despite his moderate stand, the fact that he had spoken out for school desegregation brought repercussions later that same year when Mr. Eisenhower nominated him to the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Southern senators, led by Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina, James O. Eastland of Mississippi and Sam J. Ervin of North Carolina, opposed the nomination and Judge Sobeloff was not confirmed until a year later.

Although, as solicitor general, Judge Sobeloff had advocated gradualism in desegregation, in later years as a member of the circuit appellate court, he showed some impatience with prolonged delays.

He upheld lower court rulings that forced Warren County in Virginia to reopen its only high school at Front Royal, which had been closed to avoid admitting Negroes.

He denied further desegregation stays in Norfolk and Alexandria and stood up firmly for desegregation in cases brought by Charlottesville, Va., and Charlotte, N.C.

Frederic M. Warburg

NEW YORK, July 12 (NYT).—Frederick M. Warburg, 75, the investment banker, sportsman and philanthropist, died Tuesday of heart disease at Memorial Hospital in Winchester, Va., near Snake Hill, his horse and cattle farm in Middleburg.

Mr. Warburg had been a partner in Kuhn, Loeb & Co., one of the country's most powerful banking firms, since 1931.

In addition to his home in Virginia, where he raised show horses and cattle, Mr. Warburg had an apartment here and a home in Cos Cob, Conn.

He had been in frail health for the last several years as a result of a stroke.

Mr. Warburg, the eldest of four sons of Felix M. Warburg, was a direct descendant of one of the founders of Kuhn, Loeb.

Among his friends and in Wall Street, Mr. Warburg was known both for his shrewdness as a banker and his gregariousness. "He was the foreign minister for Kuhn, Loeb," an associate said. "He helped see to it that the firm made friends and carried out its civic responsibilities." He was also esteemed for his sense of humor and his ability to turn out doggerel for almost any occasion.

Dunbar S. McLaurin

MOUNT VERNON, N.Y., July 12 (NYT).—Dunbar S. McLaurin, 53, a lawyer, economist and organizer of the Freedom National Bank and of the Universal National Bank, black-controlled financial institutions in New York, died Tuesday at his home here.

Mr. McLaurin spent much of his life working to help minority groups. In 1968, as a consultant to the Human Resources Administration in New York, he drafted a plan to set aside perhaps as much as 10 percent of city-government purchasing to be spent in Puerto Rican, Negro and other generally poor communities.

He also drafted an economic-development program for slum areas, called the Ghetto Economic and Industrialization Plan, that called for 10 corporations to be created in slum areas to funnel funds to new business or expand existing ones.

Mr. McLaurin had spent considerable time in Nigeria, conducting feasibility studies and acting as a special legal representative.

Dr. J. Erik Jorpes

STOCKHOLM, July 12 (NYT).—Dr. J. Erik Jorpes, 78, the Swedish biochemist who identified the structure of heparin almost 40 years ago and helped make the potent blood thinner a standard therapy for many common disorders, died here Tuesday.

Dr. Jorpes, a quiet man who sometimes terrorized students because of the high standards he demanded, was born on Aland, a Finnish island in the Baltic. He was educated and taught in Sweden until he retired from the classroom several years ago.

However, Dr. Jorpes worked daily in his laboratory at the Karolinska Institute here until just before his death.

Tass Attacks Soviet Critic For 'Slander'

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, July 12 (NYT).—The Soviet news agency, Tass, today accused Andrei D. Sakharov, physicist and civil rights advocate, of having slandered the Soviet way of life in a recent interview with Swedish television.

An article distributed by the press agency appeared to be part of a quickening official campaign against Mr. Sakharov, who remains one of the most outspoken domestic critics of the Soviet system.

In the Swedish interview, he called for an end to one-party rule and said the Soviet system perpetuated criminality and privilege. He charged that the state-controlled economic system stifled individual initiative and that ideological rigidity produced a drab cultural life.

The Tass article, one of the strongest personal attacks against Mr. Sakharov, accused him of taking up "questions on which he is utterly ignorant" and of "groveling before the capitalist system."

Since the government's crackdown on the once vociferous dissident movement, Mr. Sakharov has probably been the most active champion of civil rights in the Soviet Union. He issues frequent statements to Western newsmen on what he considers injustices in the Soviet system, such as the alleged use of mental institutions to detain foes of the regime.

Long presumed safe from attack because of his scientific reputation as a member of the Soviet Academy, the 52-year-old physicist has come under increasing personal criticism this year, and the latest Tass attack appeared to be part of the pattern.

The article, written by Yuri Kornilov, a political commentator, took issue with Mr. Sakharov's statement that Soviet citizens had no right to travel freely and had been effectively isolated from the outside world.

The article, which appeared to have been written mainly for foreign consumption, also rebutted Mr. Sakharov's contention that the level of Soviet education and medical care was low. In response, Tass said medical services were free and education received "tremendous attention." Just last week the authorities announced a seven-year program to upgrade a backward rural school system.

The rebuttal conceded that "there are shortcomings in Soviet life and there are outstanding problems."

"Soviet people regard criticism of these shortcomings, even the sharpest criticism, as useful and necessary because it helps us move ahead." Tass said, but it added that Mr. Sakharov's comments had "nothing in common with that kind of criticism."

Aden to Execute 6

ADEN, July 12 (AP).—The People's Court today sentenced six persons to death on charges of subversion and conspiracy against the People's Republic of Yemen.

Weather Clears, French A-Tests Seem Imminent

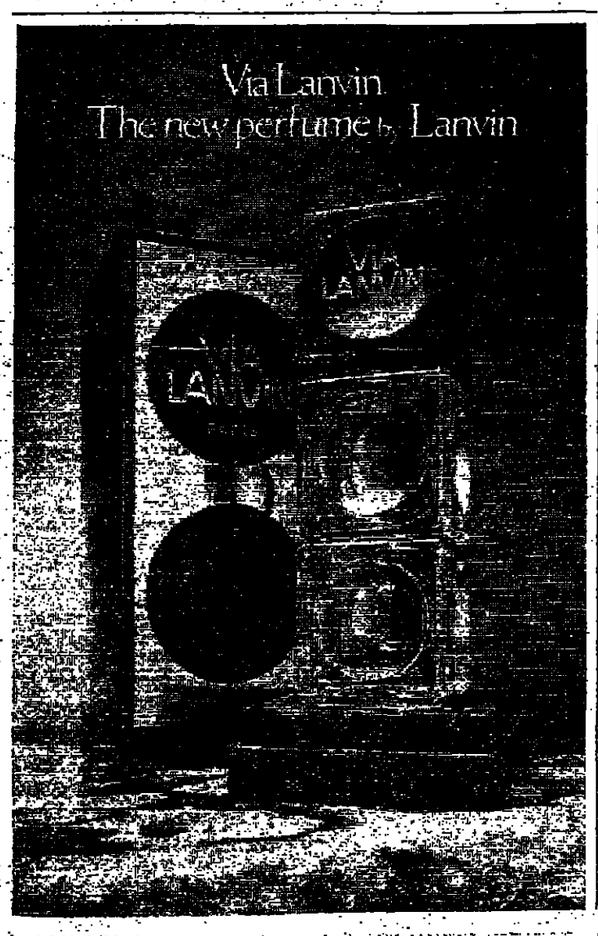
PARIS, July 12 (AP).—Good weather and calm seas were reported settling in today at the French nuclear test center in the South Pacific, hours before expiration of the two-day period that has traditionally separated the start of tests from the last warning to aviation.

If the French follow the pattern they have observed since 1966, the first of the new test series could come at any time after 0001 GMT tomorrow—48 hours after the French warning to commercial airliners about flying near the Mururoa Atoll test site took effect.

The New Zealand frigate Otago, still sailing within the freshly proclaimed 72-mile danger zone around the atoll, reported improving weather in the area, an important requisite for the atmospheric tests.

The Otago, in a message to Wellington today, said no French warships or planes had been observed in 24 hours. The French Defense Ministry here declined to comment on any fleet movements or to specify the whereabouts of a private U.S. protest yacht, the Fri, reported yesterday to be within 40 miles of Mururoa.

The New Zealand frigate and the yacht, skippered by David Moodie of Sausalito, Calif., were seeking to draw attention to the French refusal to go along with the partial ban on atmospheric atomic tests signed by the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain.



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Extras Who Don't Work for the Money

By Enid Nemy

NEWPORT, R.I. (NYT).—"These rich are very star-struck," said one of the technical men, herding what he called "the socials" of the set of "The Great Gatsby."

"They're incredible... they get excited watching a light bulb being changed."

The filming of F. Scott Fitzgerald's novel has been going on here since mid-June and there are some who think that Newport will never be the same. A dozen or so of the colony's most illustrious names have been engaged as extras, and numerous others have managed invitations to the "closed" movie set.

Those on hand during the filming of the final party scene at Rosecliffe, the 1902 miniature palace designed by Stanford White for Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, were not so much star-struck as fascinated. As a matter of fact, stars weren't always recognized.

"That girl in the hat is very attractive," said Mrs. James Van Alen, as a glittering creature in crystal and turquoise beads swept across the ballroom. She was told that the girl was Mia Farrow, who plays Daisy Buchanan in the Paramount Pictures film.

"She's very chic," Mrs. Van Alen said, somewhat startled. "It's amazing what a good couturier will do."

Mrs. Van Alen, whose husband's family tree branches into those of the Astors and the Vanderbilts, had no similar problem spotting friends who were "extras" that evening.

"There's Jimmy... that's Jimmy Beck... his mother was Lord Glenconnor's sister, you know," she screamed amidst the din of several hundred extras, prop men breaking windowpanes to avoid reflections, and megaphone announcements.

Jimmy, who was in a red chauffeur's outfit, and spoke with an Anglo-American accent, said the whole thing was great fun.

"I expect a pension for the rest of my life after what I went through," said Wiley Buchanan, a former member of the diplomatic service and chief of protocol in the Eisenhower administration.

Like all the other extras, Mr. Buchanan reported for work at Salve Regina College (rented for the extras' wardrobe and makeup) at 6 p.m.

"We waited and waited around and finally I got a dinner jacket with wide lapels that weighed as much as an army outfit, and then they sent me upstairs for a 1920s haircut although I have a perfectly good barber of my own . . . but I wore my own shoes, thank God!

"When everyone was ready, they all got into buses, including my wife, but I was in a private car with the casting director . . . we passed all the peasants."



Filming the 'Gatsby' party scene at Rosecliffe in Newport. NYT.

The Buchanans didn't last out the night.

"It was raining cats and dogs," recalled Mr. Buchanan. "We were sitting there looking like an Indian tribe with blankets around us and I said, 'I'm going home.' We left around 3:30 a.m. and we were the most awful looking trio you've ever seen. We walked in our costumes, because our clothes and car were at Salve Regina. The rain was still coming down and we were squishing along hollering 'mush, mush.'"

Mrs. Buchanan said she intended to frame her pay check ($20 for the 12-hour stint between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.). Mr. Buchanan said he didn't know whether he'd get one.

"They asked me my Social Security number and I've never known it," he said. "I guess I'll get a check if they find out what my number is."

The Buchanans, who opened the Newport social season Friday evening with a party for about 250 guests, invited the film's cast (most of whom were busy working) and Bernard Styles, the casting director.

"I'm suddenly in with the in people," said Mr. Styles, a native of Manhattan who refers to this lofty resort as "the pyramids."

"When a guy from Lindy's gets invited to the Buchanans, do you think he'd miss it? The Stage Delicatessen won't believe this... it's the bash of the year."

Mrs. Robert "Oatsie" Charles, in her adventures as an extra, said she didn't know what scene she had been in "and I don't know how in the name of God they know . . . but it was one of Gatsby's big parties."

"We were paid $1.65 an hour and I'll probably have to pay a surgeon God knows what to repair my legs," she said. "We worked until 5:45 a.m. and I'd do it again if I could stand up. I adored it."

Two of the most frequent visitors to the various sets have been Mrs. Hugh Auchincloss and Mrs. George Henry Warren.

"They're very responsible people," said Mrs. Warren, the head of The Preservation Society of Newport County, which owns Rosecliffe and the two other houses used in the film. Rosecliffe was rented for a period of six months at a reported fee of $50,000.

Mrs. Warren said she didn't consider it strange that the book, which is set in Long Island, is being filmed in Newport.

"There's no other place they could have pulled together the stuff they have here," she said. "They've borrowed furniture, rugs, and bibelots from the other houses and also from us."

"The film people couldn't be nicer," said Mrs. Auchincloss, mother of Mrs. Aristotle Onassis.

The unit used Hammersmith Farm, the Auchincloss estate, to film outdoor shots of Gatsby arriving at the Tom Buchanan home. A facade of the house was built onto the Auchincloss carriage house.

"Mrs. Auchincloss is getting $500 or something like that," said Hank Moonjean, the associate producer of the film. "She didn't get rich on it . . . she just thought it was fun."

A supper at Hammersmith Farm ("just so that we'd get to know them," Mrs. Auchincloss said) was one of the first social events attended by the cast. Since then, there have been various invitations from Newporters, some to Bailey's Beach, the exclusive beach club. Last weekend, there was, too, a Chinese picnic ("I have two Chinese chefs so why not?") at Mrs. Langley's.

Further scenes will be shot in New York and England. "I think everyone will be sorry to see them go," Mrs. Auchincloss said.

SHARPS AND FLATS

ZURICH—Gatemouth Brown, Milt Buckner, Jay MacShann, Arnett Cobb and Candy Johnson giving out with "Jazz and Blues from Kansas City" tomorrow night (Saturday, July 14), at the Kongresshaus-Bühne at 8 p.m.

* * *

PESCARA, Italy—Big jazz festival in this Adriatic town for three days, starting tomorrow (Saturday, July 14). The salute to Louis Armstrong features Horace Silver, Miles Davis, Bill Coleman, Earl (Fatha) Hines, Memphis Slim, Keith Jarrett, the Stuart de Silva trio and many more.

* * *

LONDON—Ronnie Scott's continues to offer top shows with Bobby Hutcherson (on the vibes) and his sextet featuring trumpet man Woody Shaw. Also on the bill is the young Canadian singer Miquel Brown, who was formerly with the U.S. production of "Hair."

* * *

COPENHAGEN—Busy week (as usual) at the Montmartre Jazzhus: Tonight (Friday, July 13), and tomorrow there are Gene Ammons, Jackie McLean and the Horace Parlan trio. The McCoy Tyner quartet comes in for one night next Tuesday, then it's Jackie McLean, Dexter Gordon and the Kenny Drew trio next Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

* * *

PARIS—Singer Carol King at the Olympia on Monday at 9:30 p.m. Bluesman Memphis Slim every night at the Trois Maillets, except when he's doing a one-nighter at some festival and Alice Darr and Aaron Bridgers cooling the keyboard at the Living Room right near the Champs-Elysées.

* * *

TABARKA, Tunisia—Soul singer Rosa La King and her group and guitarist Manitas de Plata all week at Festival Hall.

* * *

AMSTERDAM—The Arnold Klos trio with singer Leoki Knol every night at the Klein Bellevue.

* * *

OSTEND, Belgium—Big week for French singers at the Noordzee-festival with Julien Clerc appearing tomorrow (Saturday, July 14) at the auditorium and Mirellie Mathieu next Friday.

* * *

CANNES, France—The Delta Rhythm Boys packing them in at the plush Palm Beach Casino. They are there every night until July 21.

* * *

The Clark Terry big band is on a European tour: Tomorrow (Saturday July 14) at the festival in Pori, Finland, next Wednesday in La Spezia, Italy, and the next day in Verona. The tour, ending in August, will take in most of the countries in Western Europe.

* * *

Miles Davis is still swinging through the circuit: Tomorrow at the Tabarka festival in Tunisia; July 16 in Pescara, Italy; July 17 in Verona and July 20 in Antibes.

* * *

Sarah Vaughan will also be in Antibes on July 21 and 22, and Dizzy Gillespie in St.-Tropez on July 20.

* * *

Top singles record in the United States—"Will It Go Round in Circles" by Billy Preston; in England—"Skweeze Me, Pleeze Me" by the Slade group.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

Gulbenkian Ballet Makes London Début

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON (IHT).—There can be nothing but admiration for any private organization which gives money to the arts, and the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation gives generously. Here in Britain it supports a number of dance ventures, mostly of the contemporary barefoot type, but also including the Royal Ballet's "Ballet for All" demonstration group. Next week this group will be in Portugal, where the foundation has its headquarters; in exchange at Sadler's Wells Theatre this week we have Ballet Gulbenkian from Lisbon.

"Ballet" is a misnomer: in its present form, under the direction of Milko Sparemblek, this is a modern dance group. There is plenty of evidence, in its size (28 dancers) and in its presentation with full orchestra and chorus, of the money that has been spent. The dancers are evidently well trained, moving with ease, grace and precision through the usual contemporary tumbles, twists and jumps and managing vocal sound effects too when necessary. They form a definite ensemble, with no star personalities and with no weak links. Unfortunately what they perform is sometimes pretentious and always derivative, and is not really worth exporting. It may well seem original and interesting in Lisbon, but in a city with two similar modern dance groups of its own, the Gulbenkian Ballet has little to offer.

Actually the lukewarm reaction here may be unfairly overcritical. The Gulbenkian dancers are at least as good, and the works they perform at least as worthwhile as many presented by our own over-praised modern companies. But we tend to forgive more at home, and to encourage any new venture or talent, however unpromising; I fear that much British modern dance may look even less impressive than the Gulbenkian when it ventures abroad.

The most interesting work seen at Sadler's Wells was by Lar Lubovitch, the American choreographer, and was called "Some of the Reactions of Some of the People Some of the Time on Hearing the News of the Coming of the Messiah." Though absurdly cumbrous, this title at least indicates the content of the work, which is more than can be said of other items in the repertoire like "Archipelago III" and "Sky-Well." "Messiah" is quite a theatrical interpretation of bits of Handel's music though some of the effects border perilously on the ludicrous. The work opens with the dancers running backwards and forwards across the stage holding hands in chains and it includes more hand-slapping than I would have thought possible—chests, bottoms, hands and the stage are all slapped in turn.

Handel's music does not need all this, but at least the effect is never boring.

Sparemblek's "Ancient Voices of Children" is not boring either, but it is very bizarre. Six boys wearing leather briefs over their widely flared trousers bow down before a complicated toy-like sculpture before proceeding to dismantle it. A solitary girl (a priestess or fertility goddess?) is revealed inside the sculpture and is danced with and fondled before she escapes by rolling on the ground into the wings. The boys reassemble the sculpture. The music by George Crumb is a fashionable collage of sound effects and human voices, and the work as a whole also seems fashionable but empty.

These comments apply even more forcefully to the rest of the repertoire. Sparemblek's "Symphony of Psalms" and "Passacaglia," and Norman Walker's "Sky Well," are smooth clichés of modern dance, without a touch of originality or inspiration. As for "Archipelago III," all I can say is that the choreography by Carlos Trincheiras is well-matched in its stupefying monotony to the vulgar banality of the over-amplified piano and percussion music written by Andre Boucourechliev. Ballet Gulbenkian will really have to find a choreographer of greater distinction than any of these if it is to justify the money being spent on it.

Arts Agenda

A series of musical and theatrical performances, films and art exhibitions are scheduled throughout the summer, until Sept. 8, in various chateaux in Burgundy, France. French and foreign performers and ensembles are included in the presentations. A program can be obtained from the Association Nationale de Diffusion Culturelle, 15 Rue George Pitard, Paris-15, or from the tourist offices in Dijon, Nevers, Macon and Auxerre.

* * *

Recitals by Sviatoslav Richter, mezzo-soprano Irina Arkhipova, Narciso Yepes, Aldo Ciccolini and Régine Crespin are scheduled for the annual festival at the Chateau de l'Empéri in Salon-de-Provence from July 18 to 29. Information is available from the Office de Tourisme, Salon-de-Provence, France.

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FROM	LEAVE	ARRIVE N.Y.
Amsterdam	1.00 pm	4.00 pm
Berlin (747 & 727)	7.30 am	4.05 pm
Barcelona	11.00 am	4.00 pm
Copenhagen	1.00 pm	6.20 pm
Frankfurt	8.25 am	1.35 pm
	11.45 am	3.10 pm
	2.45 pm	8.35 pm
Hamburg (747 & 727)	8.40 am	4.05 pm
Lisbon	1.45 pm	4.00 pm
London	11.00 am	1.35 pm
	1.30 pm	4.05 pm
	3.45 pm	6.20 pm
	6.00 pm	8.35 pm
Munich	9.55 am	3.10 pm
Paris	4.30 pm	7.25 pm
Rome	11.00 am	2.05 pm
	2.40 pm	7.25 pm
Vienna	10.20 am	4.00 pm

Other regular flights to New York:

FROM	LEAVE	FREQUENCY	ARRIVE N.Y.
Belgrade	9.40 am	Mo/We/Th	5.10 pm
Bergen	1.20 pm	Mo/Th	6.00 pm
	10.15 am	Tu/Fr/Su	6.00 pm
Brussels	2.00 pm	Daily except Fr & Su	5.10 pm
	4.45 pm	Fr & Su	7.55 pm
Bucharest	9.05 am	Mo/Th	5.10 pm
Düsseldorf	12.25 pm	Daily except Fr & Su	5.10 pm
Glasgow	3.45 pm	Daily (707)	6.00 pm
Keflavik	4.55 pm	Tu	7.00 pm
Moscow	2.30 pm	Fr/Su	7.55 pm
Nice	10.45 am	Fr/Su	6.45 pm
	8.40 am	Tu	4.00 pm
Oslo	1.05 pm	Tu/Fr/Su	6.00 pm
	11.45 am	Mo/Th	6.00 pm
	1.20 pm	We	6.00 pm
Paris	11.40 am	Daily (707)	2.55 pm
Prague	11.30 am	We/Sa	4.55 pm
Shannon	3.00 pm	Daily except Tu	4.55 pm
	3.00 pm	Tu	7.00 pm
Stockholm	11.45 am	We	6.00 pm
	12.45 pm	Sa	6.00 pm
Stuttgart	12.00 noon	Tu	7.00 pm
	12.00 noon	Mo/Th/Fr/Su	4.55 pm
Warsaw	9.45 am	Tu/Sa	5.10 pm

ALL TIMES SHOWN ARE LOCAL

Daily flights to other cities in the USA:

TO	FROM	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Atlanta*(747)	London	11.30 am	5.21 pm
Baltimore (747)	London	12.10 pm	4.35 pm
Boston (747)	London	12.10 pm	2.15 pm
Boston	Rome	10.05 am	12.50 pm
Detroit	London	10.40 am	1.55 pm
Los Angeles (747)	London	12.30 pm	3.35 pm
Los Angeles (747)	Paris	10.00 am	3.35 pm
Minneapolis**	London	10.40 am	3.43 pm
New Orleans*	London	11.30 am	6.12 pm
Philadelphia	Amsterdam	11.30 am	4.35 pm
Philadelphia	London	1.45 pm	4.35 pm
Philadelphia	Rome	10.05 am	3.00 pm
San Francisco (747)	London	12.30 pm	6.20 pm
San Francisco (747)	Paris	10.00 am	6.20 pm
San Francisco	London	5.45 pm	10.45 pm
Seattle (747)	London	5.45 pm	7.15 pm
Washington (747)	London	11.30 am	2.40 pm
Washington	Frankfurt	11.20 am	3.25 pm
Washington	Berlin	9.00 am	3.25 pm

*Washington–Atlanta–New Orleans by Delta Airlines. **Detroit–Minneapolis/St Paul by Northwest Airlines.

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Amsterdam	234760	Berlin	8810611	Bucharest	147433	Florence	282716	Helsinki	659055	Milan	877241	Nuremberg	203344	Reykjavik	26747	Stuttgart	299001
Athens	3235242	Birmingham	2368731	Cologne	234321	Frankfurt	230591	Lisbon	362591	Moscow	2235183	Oslo	415600	Rome	4773	Turin	540727
Barcelona	2152056	Bonn	631911	Copenhagen	123123	Glasgow	2485744	London	7347292	Munich	558171	Palermo	214297	Saarbrücken	06893 83300	Vienna	526646
Belgrade	441484	Brussels	116405	Dublin	779091	Hamburg	351101	Madrid	2414200	Naples	310036	Paris	1259200	Shannon	61690	Warsaw	261939
Bergen	226000	Bremen	310645	Düsseldorf	87913	Hanover	16211	Manchester	8323981	Nice	832515	Prague	69741	Stockholm	231929	Zurich	237794

New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
80⅞	61	AbbtLb 1.20	22	105	71	68¼	70½	+1⅛
49¾	40½	ACF Ind2.40	12	15	46⅛	46⅛	45½	—¾
17⅛	12¼	AcmeClv .80	9	9	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
26	16½	AcmeMkt 1	18	15	18⅞	18½	18⅝	+⅛
14⅞	12	AdmE 1.15e		12	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
8½	5½	AdMillis .20	10	11	5⅝	5½	5½	—⅛
34	11½	Addrsso .60	7	529	14⅞	14⅛	14¾	+⅛
18	7¼	Admiral	4	187	10⅛	9⅞	10	—⅛
76¾	57½	AetnLf 1.76a	10	429	72	69⅝	70⅛	—1⅜
60¼	47½	AetnaLf pf2		27	55½	54	54½	—¼
14⅞	8½	Aguirre Co	18	5	9	9	9	
31⅞	11½	Ahman .10e	6	237	13¾	12⅝	13⅝	+1⅛
9	3⅞	Aileen Inc	14	48	4½	4⅜	4⅞	—⅛
42¼	37	AirProd .20	27	76	43½	41¾	43½	+1¼
18¼	10¾	Airco .80	8	170	11⅞	10⅞	11¾	+⅝
3⅝	2	AJ Industris	7	8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
31¼	22¾	Akzona 1.10	10	14	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	
17½	15	Ala Gas1.10	7	15	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
109	102½	AlaP pf8.28		z150	103	103	103	
37⅞	24⅝	Alaska Intrs	19	264	30⅜	28⅞	30⅛	+⅜
29¾	9¼	AlberloC .35	8	26	11½	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
17⅞	10½	Albtsn .36a	9	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	—⅛
31	22⅞	AlcanAl .80	16	201	30¼	29¾	30	—⅛
10⅞	7⅛	AlcoStd .36	5	46	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+⅛
42¾	29¼	AlconLb .16	47	20	34¾	33⅝	33⅞	—⅝
9½	3½	Alexdrs .10e	30	217	4¾	4	4⅝	+½
31⅞	23¼	AllsnM 2.94e	9	32	28¼	28	28⅛	
14⅞	6¼	AllALfe .24	8	72	11⅜	10⅞	11⅛	+⅛
14½	8⅝	AllegCp .28e	10	17	10¼	10	10¼	+½
29⅞	19¾	AllgLud 1.20	7	15	23⅞	22¾	23⅛	+⅛
44⅛	35½	AllgLud pf3		4	38½	38¼	38½	
24½	20	AllgPw 1.44	8	211	21⅛	20¾	21⅛	+¼
19⅞	9¼	AllenGp .65t	9	18	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
35¾	28¾	AlldCh 1.32	11	983	34⅝	33⅝	34⅛	—⅛
44⅞	27½	AllMnt .45b	20	32	29¾	28½	29½	+⅝
22	14⅜	AlldPd .68	6	46	16⅜	15⅝	16	
39⅜	22½	AlldStr 1.40	6	199	24⅛	22¼	24⅛	+½
5½	3	Alld Supmkt	10	48	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+¼
12⅝	8	AllisChl .21e	11	117	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+¼
15½	8	AllrtAut .50	9	4	10	10	10	
17½	11⅛	AlphaPl .48	6	80	12¾	12¼	12¼	—¼
63½	47⅞	Alcoa 1.94	12	542	57¾	57	57½	+¼
28⅞	22½	AmalSg 1.60	7	10	22½	22¼	22½	—¼
14⅞	8¾	AMBAC .50	9	111	11⅜	10½	11⅛	+⅜
6½	4½	Amcord .10e	8	49	5	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
26¼	18½	Amerce 1.20	6	3	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	
46	36⅛	Amrc pf2.60		1	37¼	37¼	37¼	—¼
50½	31¼	AHess .30b	23	19	35⅛	34¾	34¾	—¼
112½	70½	AmH pf3.50		139	78¼	77¾	77¾	—¾
40	15½	AAirFlit .42	18	25	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	+⅝
25⅞	10⅞	Am Airlin		1166	11⅞	11½	11½	—¼
11¼	6¼	ABaker .20		4	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
45⅝	38	ABrnds 2.38	8	67	39⅜	38⅞	38⅞	+⅛
31½	21	AmBdcst .64	11	370	25⅞	25	25⅛	—⅝
47½	9⅛	AmBldM .28	8	76	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
34¾	29⅞	Am Can2.20	9	58	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	—⅛
26	22⅞	ACan pf1.75		6	23½	23¼	23¼	
26⅛	15⅞	ACenlM 2.32	7	21	18⅞	18½	18½	—⅛
24⅝	19¼	AChain 1.20	8	15	24¼	23⅞	24	—⅛
32⅛	22½	ACyan 1.25	10	435	24⅞	24⅛	24⅜	—⅛
27½	17⅞	Am Distill 1	16	3	22½	22¼	22¼	
61⅞	36⅛	AmDisTl .43	20	67	37¼	36½	37⅛	—⅛
13⅝	12¼	ADul pf.84a		5	12½	12½	12½	
30¾	25¼	AmEIP 1.80	9	264	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+⅛
3¼	11-16	AmExp Ind		18	15-16	⅞	⅞	—1-16
70¾	3⅛	AmExp pf		z320	3¼	3¼	3¼	—¼
23⅝	15⅝	AmFin 1.10	10	23	18½	18¼	18½	
20¼	17¾	AmF pf1.50		z200	17¾	17¾	17¾	—½
28⅞	24½	AGeBd 1.92e		61	26	26	26	
22⅞	17	AGnCv 1.39e		23	19¼	19	19⅛	—⅛
21⅛	13¼	AGnIns .52	7	216	15⅞	15½	15¾	—⅛
31¼	25½	A Glnpf1.80		20	26⅛	25¾	25¾	—⅛
17⅞	10⅛	AHoist .40b	7	8	12	11¾	12	
44½	40	A Home .62	37	471	42⅞	41¾	42⅛	
195¾	180	A Homepf2		1	189¼	189¼	189¼	+9½
52¾	36½	AmHosp .28	40	298	41⅞	40⅝	41½	—⅛
12½	8¾	AmInves .50	6	162	9	8¾	9	
37⅝	6⅞	A Medicl.12	5	166	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
12⅛	4	A Medicorp	4	48	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+⅛
35⅞	29	A MtlCl 1.50	11	98	32⅞	32½	32¾	—⅛
9⅝	6¼	Am Motors	6	818	8⅛	7⅞	8	—⅛
47	35	ANatGs 2.40	8	173	35⅞	35¼	35⅜	—⅜
18⅝	9½	Am Seat .72	17	10	10	9½	9⅝	—⅛
28⅞	14¼	AmShip .58	7	12	16¾	16	16¾	+1
22⅞	17¼	ASmltR 1.20	9	177	19½	19	19⅛	—¼
13⅞	10½	AmStand .50	7	48	11½	11¼	11¼	
63	54¾	A Std pf4.75		5	57	56⅞	57	
13⅞	10	AmSteril .26	18	95	13½	13¼	13⅜	+¼
9⅝	5½	AT&T wt		981	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
55	49½	AmT&T 2.80	11	1327	52	51½	51⅞	+⅛
62⅞	57¼	AmT&T pf 4		120	59⅜	58⅞	59⅛	
63½	50⅛	ATT pfA3.64		10	50⅞	50⅛	50¼	
13½	10¾	AWatWk .64	6	12	11	10¾	10¾	—⅛
17¼	15½	AW 5pf1.25		z40	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
16⅞	15	AW prf1.25		z130	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+½
17¼	12⅝	Ameron .65	6	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+¼
12	4¾	AmesD .10h	5	71	6	5½	6	+¼
18⅞	11⅞	Ametek .60a	9	9	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+⅛
57⅝	21⅝	AMF In 1.08	7	190	23⅛	22¼	22⅞	+¾
31¼	13⅞	Amfac .64	6	38	14¾	14⅝	14¾	+⅛
47⅝	38	AMP Inc	46	171	45⅞	43⅝	45⅝	+2½
8¾	6⅞	AmpPgh .36	8	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
6⅞	3¼	Ampex Corp	60	44	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+⅛
14½	4½	Amrep Corp	5	42	6¼	6	6	—⅛
30	22⅛	Amstar 1.70	7	26	24⅞	24½	24½	
43¼	37¼	Amst pf2.65		3	37½	37½	37½	+¼
9½	8½	Amstr pf.68		2	8½	8½	8½	—½
44⅛	35¾	Amsted 2.60	7	7	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
5¾	4½	Amtel .20	12	12	4⅝	4½	4⅝	—⅛
24⅝	17⅝	Anacon .37e	9	99	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	
29⅞	18⅝	AnchrH 1.08	7	60	21⅛	21	21¼	+⅛
24⅝	14⅞	AndClay .60	6	82	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
19⅛	7⅛	Angelica .10	13	133	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	+⅝
15¾	11⅜	AnsulCo .56t	7	5	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+⅛
18	12	Apache .32b	7	8	13	12¾	12¾	
29¾	12⅛	ApcoO .69t	7	35	15⅛	14¾	15	—¼
7⅛	3½	ApecoCp .16	15	35	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
21⅛	7⅛	APL Corp	4	65	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+⅛
20	12½	APL pfC1.06		1	12½	12¼	12¼	—⅛
15½	7¾	APL pf B.50		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
107½	103⅛	ApPw pf8.12		z70	103½	103½	103½	+⅛
9⅛	4	Applid Mag	12	15	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	—⅛
155¼	113	ARA Sv 1.22	25	45	127	123¼	125	+1⅛
14⅛	5⅞	ArcatN .14	8	412	6⅞	6¼	6⅛	—⅛
30	22½	ArctaN pf 2		2	24½	24½	24½	+⅛
32	27⅜	ArchDan .50	11	26	26	25½	25⅞	—⅛
19⅞	3½	Arctic Entr	5	53	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
13⅞	10	Aristar .72	6	37	11	10¾	10⅞	+⅛
24⅞	19¾	ArizPS 1.16	8	59	20¾	20¼	20¾	+¼
22	11⅞	ArBest .40	6	5	12½	12½	12½	—⅛
13⅛	4⅛	Arlen RltyD	10	492	6	5¾	5¾	
7⅞	5	Armada Cp	22	28	6¾	6½	6⅝	+⅛
25¼	19⅝	ArmcoS 1.20	8	252	20⅞	20	20⅞	+1
31½	28⅛	Arm pf 2.10		10	28½	28⅛	28½	—⅛
65	57¼	Armr pf4.75		z230	58	56½	56½	—2½
34½	21¾	Armst Ck.80	14	69	26½	25½	25⅞	+¼
58	54⅛	ArmC pf3.75		z110	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	
38	25½	Arm Ru 1.60	5	28	26½	26	26½	+½
21⅛	14⅞	AroCp .90b	7	3	15½	15¼	15¼	—⅛
27¾	13½	Arvinind .52	10	21	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	
55¼	34⅝	ASA Ltd .50		370	52⅞	50½	52⅛	+3⅜
		ASA Lt In.50		3	48	48	48	
33⅞	23¼	AshdOil 1.20	8	100	26⅝	26¼	26½	+⅛
54⅝	30	AsdDG 1.30	9	46	32	31⅝	31⅝	+¼
33⅞	22	AsdSp 1.20b	8	14	24½	23½	24½	+1⅛
8¼	5½	Asd Transp		3	6	6	6	
15⅝	9½	Athlone .40b	5	23	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+⅛
23	14¾	AticMt 2.17e	8	14	19	18¾	18¾	—⅛
23½	21	AtlCyEl 1.47	9	45	22⅛	21	21⅞	+⅛
91¼	66½	Atl Richfl 2	23	393	88⅝	85½	85½	—1½
55⅛	50½	AtlRc pf3.75		z300	51½	51½	51½	—½
154	113¾	AtlRch pf 3		4	148	145¼	147¾	+2¾
62⅞	50⅝	AtlRc pf2.80		614	60¼	58⅞	58⅞	—⅝
2⅞	1¾	Atlas Corp	46	16	2	1⅞	1⅞	
10½	6	ATO Inc .16	6	35	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
94¼	37½	Autom Data	30	200	45¼	41½	44½	+1½
8	4	Autom Ind	10	22	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
16	8	Avco Corp	3	221	9⅛	9⅛	9⅝	+⅜
4	1⅝	Avco Cp wt		66	2	1¾	2	+¼
46⅞	34½	Avco pf3.20		12	38¼	38	38⅛	—¼
44⅞	36⅛	AveryPd .25	35	5	41¾	41¾	41¾	+⅛
82¼	17½	AvisInc .40	12	101	24½	24	24	
12⅞	6⅞	Avnetinc .30	5	151	8	7⅞	7⅞	
65	37	Avnet pf2.50		1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	+1⅞
140	110	AvonPd 1.40	52	298	119⅞	116¾	116¾	—3⅝
29	12	AztecO 1.32t	44	116	14⅞	14¾	14¾	—⅛

B

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
31	21⅞	BabckW .80	12	144	24⅞	23½	24¼	+⅝
10⅝	4⅝	Bache .15e	14	33	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	—⅛
39	17	Baker In .16	18	54	19	18	18¾	+½
36⅝	22¾	BakerOil .37	24	54	27½	26⅞	27½	+1
17¼	11	BaldDH .32	7	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
31⅛	26½	BalGE 1.96	9	94	27	26⅞	26¾	—⅝
67	61	Balt pfB4.50		z30	62½	62½	62½	—½
26⅞	22½	BanCal 1.34	9	15	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	—⅛
31¼	23⅛	Bandag Inc	40	207	27¾	26¼	27¾	+1⅛
18⅛	5⅞	Bangr Punt	4	59	8	7⅞	7⅞	
30	22½	BangP pf 2		14	23½	23½	23½	+1
22⅞	14	Bang pf1.25		2	16	15½	16	+1
42	33⅝	Bnk of NY 2	8	26	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+⅛
3	28⅞	Bk of Va .88	12	4	29¼	29	28⅛	—¼
68	49⅞	BankTr 3	9	15	58¾	58⅝	58⅜	+½
39⅞	20¼	BardCR .14	35	73	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	—⅛
30⅛	22⅜	BarnM 2.55e	9	14	27⅛	27⅛	27½	+⅛
8⅞	6	BasicInc .40	14	3	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
32	26	Basic pf2.50		z100	27	27	27	
13⅞	9½	BatesMf .20	19	18	10½	10¼	10⅜	+¼
36⅛	18½	Bathind .30	6	31	20	19¾	20	+⅝
28⅞	17⅞	BauschL .42	16	226	23⅞	22¼	22½	—½
61⅝	41¼	BaxtLa .15	59	303	48	47⅛	48	
61	32½	Berings .60	11	14	36¾	35⅝	36¾	+1⅛
31¼	20½	BeatFd .62	15	226	22½	21⅝	22⅝	+⅛
143½	102½	Beat Fd pf4		2	107½	107½	107½	+5
47¼	21⅞	Beckmn .50	16	23	25¾	25½	25⅞	+⅛
44¾	32⅜	BectDic .35	27	108	36½	35½	36⅛	+⅞
25⅝	12⅛	BecchA .70b	6	141	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+¼
5½	2¾	Beech Crk		z10	3	3	3	
17¾	9	BelcoPt .25r	7	73	11¾	11	11½	+⅝
30¾	15⅝	Belden 1.20	8	8	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	+½
15¾	8¼	BelHm .3 b	7½ 5	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
56⅞	22¼	BellHow .65	7	356	25⅞	24¾	24⅞	+⅛
28	16⅛	BemisCo .80	7	37	18¼	17¾	18¼	+¾
51¼	31⅛	Bendix 1.60	8	160	34⅞	33⅞	34	—⅛
76⅛	51¼	Bendix pf 3		2	53	52¾	52¾	—⅛
53	22½	BenflCp 1.15	7	195	31⅛	30½	30½	—1⅛
112½	62	Benef pf4.30		7	71⅞	71¼	71¼	—1¼
35½	30½	Bnfl 5pf 2.50		z20	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
5	2½	Benguet	13	111	4½	4⅛	4½	—⅛
22⅞	9	Berkey Pho	8	85	12	10⅞	11⅝	+½
31	25⅛	BethSt 1.40a	8	119	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	—¼
54	34	BigThr .52b	16	18	35½	35⅛	35⅝	+¼
119½	96¼	BlckDkr 1b	48 5	74	114½	111⅞	113⅝	+¾
13	6⅞	BlairJhn .48	5	23	7½	7	7¼	—¼
21⅞	15⅞	BlissLau 1b	6	3	16	15¾	16	
17	5¼	BlockHR .32	9	413	9½	8⅞	9¼	+½
38	13⅛	Blue Bell .65	6	137	17⅛	17	17⅞	+⅝
9⅛	3⅝	Bobbie Brks	6	27	4	3⅞	4	
24⅞	16⅞	Boeing .40	12	128	18⅛	18¼	18⅝	
12¼	8¼	Boise Cas	8	436	11⅛	10⅝	1 ...	—⅛
7⅞	3¼	Bond Ind		14	6	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
29	10⅞	BkMnth 1.38	7	2	19	19	19	+¼
31⅞	20½	Borden 1.20	10	104	22½	22⅛	22⅛	
36⅝	23⅛	BrgWar 1.35	8	107	26⅞	26	26¼	+⅛
6	3	Bormans	18	6	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
39⅞	31⅞	BosEd 2.44	10	34	32⅞	32	32¼	—⅛
118	111	Bos E pf8.88		z100	112½	112½	112½	
18½	10⅛	Bourns Inc	9	33	14⅞	13⅞	14⅞	+1⅜
16¼	8¼	BranAir .50t	11	345	10	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
63⅞	53⅛	Briggs 1.20a	15	6	5	6	55⅜	55⅞+⅛
71½	53¼	BristMy 1.32	22	671	61¾	59¾	61	+1
45⅞	33½	BristM pf 2		17	39⅝	39	39⅛	+⅛
16⅛	12	BritPet .37e	21	16	14	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
43½	26¾	BdwyHl .70	15	83	30¾	30⅛	30⅛	—⅛
27⅞	14	BrkwyGl .75	5	33	17	16½	16½	—⅛
25⅛	21¾	BklyUG 1.72	10	30	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	—⅛
		Bkly UnG rt		186	3-16	5-32	5-32	
13¼	7	Brown Co	6	274	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
34⅝	23⅛	BrwnG 1.50	8	8	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
15	8⅞	BwnShre .28	14	3	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	+⅛
33	13	BrwnFer .12	22	151	19⅛	18½	18½	—⅛
37⅞	13⅞	Brunswk .24	8	322	19¼	17¼	18⅞	+1⅞
31	21⅞	BrushW .40	9	16	26	25½	26	+½
32⅛	23⅞	BucyEr 1.20	12	154	32½	31¾	32	—⅛
16¼	11⅛	BuddCo .40	5	39	12⅜	12½	12⅜	
67¼	63½	BuddCo pf 5		z210	63½	63½	63½	
12¾	5⅛	Budget Ind		13	6½	6¼	6¼	—¼
30⅛	19⅛	BuffFor 1.20	10	19	23⅛	22⅛	23	+1
30¾	25½	BldInv 3.05e	10	62	31	30⅞	31	+¼
19	10½	BulovaW .60	7	26	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+⅜
17⅛	8½	BunkRa .10e	6	87	10⅞	10½	10⅝	—¼
34	17½	Bunk pf1.50		13	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
38⅞	25⅛	Burl Ind1.40	11	45	27½	26½	27½	+1
49⅜	32¼	BurlNor 1.50	8	76	37½	36¾	37¼	+⅝
8¼	7⅛	BurlNr pf.55		5	7⅝	7½	7½	
35¼	17⅞	Burndy .70	11	15	20¾	20	20⅛	+⅜
244⅞	209⅝	Burrghs .80	45	167	228¼	224½	224⅝	—3⅝
11⅝	7	Bush Univ	52	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛

C

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29⅝	22¾	CabCF 2.26e	11	47	25¼	24¾	25¼	
40¼	23⅝	CabotCp .84	7	31	27	26⅞	27	+¼
8⅝	3¼	Cadence Ind	3	16	4⅛	4	4⅛	
5½	3	Caesars Wrl	5	21	3⅝	3½	3½	
7½	3⅝	Cal Financl	4	14	4	4	4	
13	8½	CallahM .34t	26	13	10¼	10	10	—¼
32	24½	CamB 2.71e	9	9	27⅛	26¾	27¼	
71⅛	35⅛	CampR .58a	49	84	67	64	67	+3¼
35	27¼	CampS 1.18	12	59	29¼	28⅝	29⅛	+½
6⅝	4	Cdn Brew	57	5	4	4	4	
19⅛	15⅝	CdnPac .74e	11	51	17½	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
		CdnP fn.74e		10	17¼	17¼	17¼	
16⅝	12½	CanalR 1.10	11	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
62½	35	CapCit Com	19	37	45¼	44⅝	45	+⅛
31⅜	23⅞	CapHold .26	21	232	29	28	28⅞	+⅛
73¼	43½	Carbrn 1.60	9	58	43⅞	43	43⅞	—⅛
25	15⅝	Carlisle .62	7	9	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+½
82	62½	CaroC&Oh 5		z100	64½	64½	64½	
14⅝	8	CaroFrg .40	7	12	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+¼
30⅝	24	CaroPw 1.52	8	74	25⅛	25	25⅛	—⅛
25¼	20	CarpTech 1	7	26	21½	21¼	21¼	
30¼	18¼	CarrCp .52	15	115	24	22¼	23½	+1⅝
18⅞	12⅞	CarGnl 1.27e		2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
27¼	9⅝	CarrWa .40a	8	255	11⅝	10	11¼	+1⅜
12¾	11⅝	CascNGs .92	7	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	—⅛
17¼	12⅛	CastleC .60b	10	86	14	13¼	14	+⅝
70⅝	53⅝	CaterTr 1.50	14	790	60	58⅞	59½	—⅝
6⅝	2½	Cavngh Cm	3	32	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
4⅞	2⅛	CCI Corp		10	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
26½	15	CocoCp .97	6	18	16½	16½	16½	+⅛
42¼	28¼	Celanese 2	9	177	33	32½	32½	—⅛
58⅞	55⅝	Celn pfA4.50		1	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	
23⅝	9⅝	Cencoinc .20	9	270	13⅛	12⅛	13	+⅜
28¾	10	Centex .09e	13	10	13	12¾	12⅞	—¼
24⅝	22⅛	CenHud 1.60	7	3	22⅝	22½	22½	—⅛
25⅛	21⅝	CenIlLt 1.60	10	25	22⅝	22½	22¾	+⅛
19⅛	15	CenlIPS 1.20	11	23	16¼	16	16⅛	—⅛
25	21	CenLaE 1.08	12	9	21¾	21⅝	21¾	
18⅞	16⅞	CeMPw 1.26	9	27	17½	17¼	17¼	+⅛
23¾	20¼	CenlSo West	12	63	21¾	20⅞	21	—⅛
29½	24½	Cent Soya 1	8	355	26	25	26	+1¼
24¾	20⅝	CenTlUt .96	14	237	25	24½	25	+⅛
16⅞	12⅝	CerroCp .80	4	111	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	—⅛
22⅞	14	Cert-teed .50	7	28	16¾	16⅛	16⅝	—⅛
34⅜	16½	Cessna .80	8	250	21¼	19⅝	21⅛	+2¼
2¾	1¼	Chadbn Inc		31	1⅝	1¼	1¼	
23	14⅞	Chmplnt .84	7	327	15⅝	15¼	15⅛	+¼
24	18	Chml pf1.20		47	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+⅛
14⅛	12¼	ChamSp .44	13	142	15¼	14½	15	+⅝
3½	13⅞	ChartrCo .30	15	50	22⅞	22	22¾	+1¾
35⅝	26⅝	Chartr NY 2	8	36	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+⅛
12	9⅛	ChaseFd .72		17	10	9⅞	10	
60¼	41½	ChasManh 2	9	351	47¼	46½	46⅝	+⅛
70	48⅜	ChasT 5.09e	11	29	53	52⅞	53	+1
20⅝	15	Checker Mt	21	12	18¾	18	18¼	+¾
13⅝	6¾	Chelsea .30	5	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
22	13⅞	Chemetn .80	7	44	15¾	14⅝	15⅜	+⅞
54⅞	40¾	ChmNY 2.88	9	86	45	44⅝	45	+¼
38	29⅞	ChesVa 1.60		5	31	30½	31	+⅝
92	69⅝	Chsbgh 1.12	34	68	79	78⅛	78⅛	—⅛
54¼	40	ChessS 3.35e	6	52	45⅝	45	45	—¼
11	9¼	ChEasIll .26	8	7	10½	10¼	10½	+⅛
9⅝	5½	ChiMilw Cp	6	8	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
17¼	12	Chi Milw pf		3	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
46⅞	30	ChiPneuT 2	10	11	31¼	30¾	31¼	+⅜
7	4½	ChkFull .20r	16	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Chris Craft	58	25	4⅛	4	4⅛	
15	11	ChCit pf.20b		1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+¼
20⅝	11⅞	Chromal .60	6	206	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	+⅛
44¼	22¼	Chryslr 1.40	4	973	26½	25⅝	26	—¾
16½	6¾	Chrysler wt		405	8⅞	8⅜	8⅝	—⅛
25	17½	Cl Mlg 2.57e	8	51	18⅝	18¼	18½	
22⅞	18¼	CinBell 1.30	9	16	19⅝	19½	19½	
25½	22¾	CinGE 1.64	9	46	24⅛	23¾	23¾	—¼
119	114	CinG pf9.30		z200	115	114	114	—1
58½	53	CinGE pf 4		z160	54½	53¾	54½	+1
44¼	25⅛	CinMila 1.40	24	7	27½	27	27	
49½	35	CIT Fin 2.20	9	82	39⅝	39½	39¾	+¼
114⅝	90	CIT pfB5.50		4	98½	98⅛	98⅛	+6½
53¼	43⅝	CitiesSv 2.20	11	239	47¼	45⅝	45⅝	—1⅝
39¾	31	CitzSo 2.89e	11	32	34	33⅝	33⅝	—⅛
16	10¼	CityInvst .60	5	460	12½	12¼	12½	+1⅛
4⅛	1¼	City Inv wt		105	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
30½	23⅝	CityIn pf B2		45	25¼	24⅝	25⅛	+1⅛
33½	21½	CityIn pf1.31		1	24	24	24	
7⅞	4⅞	City Strs	7	1	5	5	5	—⅛
55	40⅝	Clark E 15.0	12	33	42⅝	41⅝	42⅝	+⅝
28⅞	16¼	Clark Oil .40	10	36	19⅝	19	19	—⅛
11	5	CLC Am	5	28	6¼	6	6⅛	
65	56½	ClevaCliffs 2	11	1	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	+½
37⅞	32¼	ClvElIll 2.32	10	21	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	—⅛
105½	100	CEIll pf7.56		z140	100	99½	100	
53	18½	CloroxCo .52	20	271	24⅛	23½	23⅞	—⅛
19⅝	10⅝	CluetPea .90	8	64	11½	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
15¼	12	CluetP pf1		4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
91⅞	25⅝	CMIInv Cp	18	71	36⅝	32¾	35⅜	+2
20⅝	12½	CNA Fin .58	5	171	14	13⅝	14	
26½	17	CNA pfA1.10		25	19	18¾	18⅞	—⅛
150	131	CocaCol 1.70	43	96	144¾	142⅝	143	—1¼
25⅛	17	CocaBtlg .34	23	131	20½	19	19¾	+⅞
26½	12	ColdwBk .28	6	7	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+⅛
27½	9¼	Colecoin 0.6	18	48	13⅛	12⅞	13	+¼
32⅞	23⅞	Colg Palm	28	1047	31⅞	29¼	31⅝	+1¾
18⅞	10⅞	CollinAik .56	9	140	12⅝	12½	12½	+⅛
20⅝	8	Collins Fd	9	20	9⅛	8⅞	9¼	+⅛
25⅞	15¼	Collins Rad		22	18	17	18	+1
68	39⅞	ColPenn .20	39	351	48⅞	48¼	48⅝	—⅛
22¼	16¼	ColonSt 1.04	8	12	17½	17¼	17½	+⅛
22½	13⅛	Colt Ind .70	6	123	15½	15	15	—⅛
54⅞	48⅞	Colt I pf4.25		6	49	48¾	48¾	—⅛
22¼	19½	Colt I pf1.60		8	19½	19¼	19¼	—⅛
52	30½	CBS 1.46	10	367	34⅞	33⅝	33⅞	—⅛
35½	21	CBS pf 1		2	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
33⅝	27¼	ColGas 1.90	8	56	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	—⅛
9⅞	4⅛	Colum Pict		180	5¼	5	5⅛	
29	25½	ColSOh 1.92	9	33	26⅛	26	26⅛	+⅛
74½	49⅝	CombE 1.51	19	128	73	71⅝	72⅝	—⅛
66¼	46	CmE pf17.0		22	65	64½	64½	+⅛
19⅞	10¼	ComSol .40	15	16	13	12⅝	13	+⅜
16¼	12	ComSo pf.90		1	13½	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
36⅝	30	ComwE 2.30	9	168	30⅛	30	30⅛	+⅛
14	10	ComE A wt		3	10	10	10	
12⅛	10	ComEdB wt		4	10	10	10	
27⅝	25¼	ComwE pf 2		4	26¼	26	26⅛	+⅛
26⅝	24⅝	ComE pf1.90		15	25⅛	25	25	
24¼	19⅞	ComE pf14.2		4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
11¾	6½	ComwO .18t	110	258	11⅛	10⅞	11	
23⅛	18⅛	ComO pf1.72		9	22	21⅞	22	—¼
5½	2¼	Comput Sci		45	3⅛	3⅛	3⅝	
64½	42¼	Comsat .56	18	275	47⅞	47	47¼	—⅛
17⅛	11⅛	ConAgr .50b	6	24	12½	12¼	12½	+½
24¾	16¼	CneMill 1.08	6	15	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+⅜
28⅛	19½	ConnG 17.4a	13	26	23⅞	21¾	22¼	+⅛
31⅞	14¼	Conrec .60	9	45	16⅝	15¼	16⅝	+⅝
26	22⅝	ConEd 1.80	10	142	23	22⅞	22⅞	
84½	76½	ConEd pf 6		1	76¾	76¾	76¾	+¼
62⅝	59	CnE pfC4.65		z50	59	59	59	
46⅛	27½	ConFds 1.30	10	427	29⅛	27⅞	28½	—1¼
114⅞	72	Con F pf4.50		4	79½	78	79½	+2
23⅝	10⅝	ConFrgt .52	6	65	13¼	12¾	12¾	+⅛
32	27	ConNGs 2.03	8	52	27⅞	27⅝	27¾	+⅛
30⅝	26⅝	ConsuPow 2	9	92	28	27⅝	27⅝	—⅛
104½	99½	CnPw pf7.72		z100	100	100	100	—1
17⅞	7¼	Cont Air Lin	13	462	8⅞	8½	8⅝	—⅛
30⅞	24¾	Cnt Can 1.60	8	225	25	24½	25	+¼
6⅞	4¼	ContCopp		11	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	—¼
43⅝	34⅝	ContCp 2.16	8	46	40⅝	39⅞	39⅞	—⅜
49½	38½	Ct C pfA2.50		12	45	43⅝	44	—⅛
49¼	39	Ct C pfB2.50		6	44	43⅝	44	
26⅝	15⅝	ConllR 1.65e	10	43	17¼	17	17⅛	+⅛
15¾	4⅛	ContInv .16t	5	63	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+⅛
14	9	CnMtg 1.09e	9	165	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	—⅝
44	27⅞	ContOil 1.50	8	277	31½	30½	30⅝	—⅛
25⅞	21¼	ContTel .88	14	513	23¾	23⅛	23½	—⅛
62	30⅞	Control Dat	8	408	37	34⅛	35⅞	+⅞
32	24⅝	Conwd 1.90	8	18	26⅛	25⅝	26	+⅛
14⅝	7¼	CookUnit .52	5	226	7½	7¼	7⅝	—⅛
37½	21½	Cooperin .80	9	100	27⅝	26½	27	—¼
65	41½	Copl pfB2.50		1	48	48	48	+5
31¾	8⅛	Cooper Lab	18	190	12	10¾	11¾	+1⅝
20⅝	14⅛	CoopT 107.e	6	3	15	14⅞	15	+¼
26½	16½	Copeind .32	12	23	18¾	18¼	18½	+⅛
24⅞	12⅝	Copp Rnge		40	16⅝	15⅞	16¼	+⅛
30½	21	CopwCp 1.28	5	16	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
15⅞	4½	Cordura Cp	3	88	5¾	5¼	5⅝	+⅛
121⅛	89¼	CorngG 1.12	26	117	97½	94½	96	—2
30⅞	24⅛	Cousin 2.22e	11	30	25¼	24⅞	25	
9⅝	4⅞	Cowles Com	14	18	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+⅜
40¼	21¼	CoxBdct .35	12	238	22	21½	22	+⅛
34	27⅝	CPC Inf 1.77	10	70	29½	28⅞	28⅞	—⅛
22½	14¼	Crane .80e	7	28	18⅝	18	18⅛	+⅝
12½	7½	CreditF .40	8	50	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+⅛
32½	24	CrockN 1.66	7	152	24⅝	23⅞	24½	+¼
19⅝	12	CrompK .80	7	8	14¼	14	14¼	+⅛
24⅞	17⅞	CrouHin .54	14	18	20½	20¼	20¼	
27⅝	20⅛	Crown Cork	14	414	24⅝	24	24⅛	+⅛
29⅝	23⅛	CrwZell 1.20	11	180	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜	—⅛
17⅝	12¼	CTS Cp .40	7	27	15⅛	14¾	15⅛	+1
17⅛	10	Culligan .30	11	60	11⅝	11¼	11½	—⅛
59⅞	29¼	CumEn .88a	11	19	36	35¼	35⅝	—¼
10¼	4¾	Cunn Drug	8	15	6	5¾	6	
35⅝	16⅝	CurtissWrt	30	465	22½	20⅝	21	—½
44	23⅝	CurtissWr A		1	25¾	25¾	25¾	—⅛
50⅝	24	CutlerH 1.28	8	57	27⅝	27	27¼	+⅛
26⅛	20⅝	CyclopsCp 1	5	5	23⅛	22¾	22¾	—⅛
36⅞	27½	CyprusMn 1	9	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	—⅝

D

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
62⅞	26½	Damon Cp	35	46	44⅝	43¼	44½	
12½	7¾	DanRiv .40	9	20	8⅝	8⅛	8½	
41¼	26	DanaCp 1.36	6	37	27⅞	27¼	27½	+⅛
50⅝	32	DartInd .30b	13	117	35⅝	34	34	—⅝
50⅞	36	DartInd pf 2		25	39⅝	38	38	—⅝
19⅞	15¼	Dayco 1.14	6	14	17	16¾	16¾	—⅛
18⅝	6¼	Daylin .24	4	54	7¼	7	7⅛	+⅛
27	16	DaytHud 5.4	9	63	16⅝	16	16	
27	22	DaytPL 1.66	10	51	22⅛	21¾	22	—⅛
18⅝	6½	DeanWit .40	3	43	8	7¾	7¾	—¼
49½	35⅝	Deere 1.08	8	533	41	40	41	+⅝
17⅝	15½	DlmarP 1.16	8	98	15⅝	15½	15½	
23⅞	15¾	Del Mnt 1.10	8	36	17½	17	17⅛	+⅛
66⅞	43⅞	DeltaAir .50	13	306	49⅝	47	49	+1½
10⅝	6⅞	Deltec Int	4	10	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
24¼	9⅞	Deltona Crp	5	56	11¾	11	11	
38⅝	19½	DennMfg .80	6	92	22⅛	21¾	21¾	—½
28	16⅝	DennMf pf 1		1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
20¾	9	Dennys .06	18	101	12⅝	11¾	12⅝	+⅛
27¾	16¼	Dentsply .68	14	73	18	17⅝	18	+⅛
16¼	9¼	DeSoto .60	7	30	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
21¾	19⅝	DetEdis 1.45		256	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
98⅞	95	Det E pf7.36		5	94	94	94	—1½
83	74	Det E pf5.50		4	75	74⅝	74⅝	
22⅝	13¾	Dexter C .25	14	9	15	14⅝	15	+½
24⅝	15⅝	Dial Finl .54	12	16	21⅝	21	21	—⅝
36½	26⅛	DiamInt 2	8	171	30	29⅛	29⅞	—⅛
23½	16⅞	DiamShm 1	9	61	18⅝	17¾	18⅛	+⅛
33⅛	25½	Dia Sh pfC 2		3	27	26⅝	26⅞	+⅛
18⅛	15	Dia pf DI.20		11	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	
12⅞	7⅝	Dictaphn .30	12	49	10½	10⅛	10⅛	—¼
50½	41⅜	Diebold .48b	22	50	45	43¼	45	+1⅝
13⅝	9	DiGiorg .66	7	50	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
104⅝	73¼	Digital Eqpt	47	138	86⅞	84¾	85½	—1½
10⅜	6½	Dillingm .40	12	46	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
28⅝	22	Dillingm pf 2		1	23	23	23	—⅝
39⅛	26⅝	Dillon .80b	15	1	29	29	29	
123⅞	70⅝	DisneyW .12	53	751	87¾	83⅝	86⅛	+1¾
18⅞	10½	Disston .12	10	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—¼
49¼	37¼	DistSeag .70	20	1	41½	41½	41½	
3⅝	2	Diversfd In		73	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
29⅞	21⅝	DivMt 2.84e	8	77	23⅞	23½	23½	—⅛
30	20¼	DrPepsr .22	55	168	25	23⅞	24⅛	+⅜
103½	68	DomeM 1a	29	74	97	95½	97	+2⅛
9⅝	7	DomF 1.01e		10	8	7⅞	8	
10⅞	6¼	DooLutJ .12	7	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
25	17¾	Donnley .48	14	123	21⅛	21	21	—⅛
24⅛	11	Doric Cp .32	6	9	13⅞	13½	13⅝	+½
14⅛	8	Dorr Oliver	9	25	9	9	9	
12⅝	5½	Dorsey .10	5	35	6⅝	6	6⅝	+¼
55	33½	DoverCp .84	11	2	38¼	37¾	38⅛	+½
55⅝	46½	DowChem 1	23	1064	53⅝	52⅛	52⅞	—⅛
8⅝	5	DPF Inc		31	7	6⅞	7	
29⅞	25	Dravo 1.50	8	22	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	+⅞
50⅞	36⅝	Dressin 1.40	12	206	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	+⅝
51⅞	37	Dres pf 2.20		18	41½	40¾	41½	+⅛
46½	32½	Drssr pfB 2		66	38	37⅝	37¾	+⅛
24	18⅝	DrexB 1.92e		14	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
16⅝	8	DreyfusCp 1	6	19	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛	+⅝
23⅞	20¼	Duk Pw 1.40	11	118	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	—¼
113⅝	108¼	Duke pf8.70		z140	109½	109¼	109¼	—⅝
109	103	Duke pf8.20		250	103	103	103	
105⅝	98	Duke pf7.80		z70	99	99	99	
39	32¾	DunBrad .84	26	172	35¾	35¼	35⅝	
14⅛	5½	Duplan Cp	10	16	6	5⅞	6	
188	156	duPont 5.45e	18	219	170¼	168	169½	—¼
70¾	65½	duPnt pf4.50		17	65½	65¼	65¼	—½
24¼	22¾	DuqLt 1.72	9	47	23¾	23	23⅛	+⅛
27	13⅝	Dymoin .20	11	76	17¾	17⅛	17¾	+⅝

E

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
28	23⅝	EaglePic .97	8	5	24⅝	24¼	24¼	+¼
17⅞	10⅝	Easco .41r	6	163	11⅝	11	11⅛	
22⅛	8¼	East Air Ln	25	695	9⅝	9¼	9½	—⅛
30	18⅝	EastGs .49t	12	89	20⅞	20½	20⅞	
22¼	18⅝	EastUtl 1.50	11	2	19¼	19	19¼	+¼
151⅝	125	EasKd 1.08a	37	481	138⅝	136	136⅝	—1⅛
41⅛	29⅝	Eaton 1.50a	7	42	31¼	30¼	31¼	—¼
40½	29	Eaton pf1.19		3	30½	30⅝	30⅝	+⅛
42	21¼	Echlin .34	23	20	29⅝	28⅞	29	+⅛
42⅛	26¼	EckrdJK .20	34	200	32	29½	31⅝	+1⅛
41⅞	18⅛	EckdNC .24	18	9	20¾	20⅛	20¾	+⅛
47	27	EdisnB 1.08	9	1	28	28	28	+⅛
18⅞	9⅛	EG&G .10	18	60	13½	12¾	12⅞	—⅛
9⅝	3¼	Elect Assoc	9	21	5⅝	5	5⅝	+⅛
56⅞	28⅞	EDS .25e	28	35	34¼	34	34½	—⅛
5⅝	2⅝	El Mem Mg	9	40	3½	3⅛	3½	
9⅛	7⅛	EMM pf.50K		17	7⅞	7¾	7¾	—¼
9⅞	6¾	Elgin Natl		11	8	7⅞	7⅞	
21⅛	4½	Elixir Ind	5	78	6½	6	6	—⅛
21	14⅛	ElPasoNG 1	7	97	14⅛	14½	14½	—⅛
35⅝	26	EltraCp 1.28	7	33	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞	+⅛
95½	78¼	EmerEl 1.30	30	83	87⅛	86⅛	86⅛	—⅛
66⅛	54	EmE pfB.90		11	60½	60¼	60¼	—⅛
68⅝	54½	EmeryA .54	50	88	60⅝	55⅝	57⅝	+⅛
17⅛	6½	EmeryIn .31	9	164	8	7¾	8	—⅛
33	18	Emhrt 1.20b	6	30	19½	19⅛	19½	+⅛
5	3⅝	EMILtd .14e	14	12	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
17⅝	17	EmpDist El	10	4	17½	17	17⅛	—⅛
7⅛	6¼	EmD 5pf.50		z100	6¼	6¼	6¼	+⅛
14	6¼	EmpFin .57t	4	15	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+⅛
18	8⅝	Empire Gas	5	21	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
27⅝	15	EnglhdM .43	11	171	16⅞	15⅞	16⅛	—⅛
8⅝	4⅞	Ennis Busn	7	10	5	5	5	—⅛
53	27¼	Envirotech	23	93	35¼	34¼	35¼	—⅛
21	14½	Equimrk .80	6	1	14½	14½	14½	
36⅝	32	EquitGs 2.40	7	10	32⅞	32¼	32¼	
31½	22⅝	EquitLf 2.36e	17	43	25	25⅛	25	—½
33⅞	22⅝	ESBInc 1.28	9	22	25¼	25¼	25¼	—⅛
39⅝	20¾	Esmark .75	6	47	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	—⅛
10¾	5½	Esquire .32	6	12	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
24⅞	13¾	Essexlnt .64	7	170	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
8¼	4⅛	Esterline .30	14	36	6⅛	5½	6	+⅛
32⅛	25¼	EthylCp 1	6	24	29	28⅝	28⅝	
48	38⅝	Ethyl pf2.40		6	42¼	41¼	41⅞	—⅛
24⅝	11⅛	EvansP .40b	8	128	15⅛	15	15	
22	15¼	ExCellO .90	10	28	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	—⅛
17	6⅝	Extndcare	6	24	7	6⅞	7	
103¼	87¼	Exxon 3.80e	12	530	95⅛	94¼	94⅞	—⅝

F

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
15⅝	7	Fabrge .40	4	37	9⅛	9	9	+¼
64⅞	32	Fairch Cam	17	410	39½	37½	38⅝	—⅛
13⅝	5½	Fairlnd .30e	10	16	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
15¼	7½	Fairmnt .50	7	9	8½	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
5⅝	3½	Falstaf Brw		16	3½	3½	3½	
14⅝	10	Fanstel .10e	7	10	10½	10½	10½	
15	6⅝	FarWlF .44t	7	32	7⅝	6⅞	7⅜	+⅝
12⅝	6	Farah Mfg		15	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
35⅞	12½	Fedders .50	52	71	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+⅞
36⅝	25⅛	Federal 1.30	5	21	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	—⅛
30⅞	22⅛	FedMog 1.60	9	11	25⅛	25	25	
20⅛	13⅛	FedNMt .50	7	1211	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
26¼	16½	FedPapBd 1	6	7	20	19½	20	+¼
11⅛	5	FdSign S .38	8	5	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+⅛
57	38⅛	FedDSt 1.08	15	103	40⅜	39⅞	40⅛	+⅛
8½	6¼	Federat Dv	19	9	7	7	7	
47⅞	32¼	Ferro Cp .76	10	6	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+⅝
18⅛	13½	Fibrebrd .76	6	39	14⅞	14½	14½	
38	25⅝	FidMt 3.32e	9	42	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛	+½
47⅞	37½	FidUB 2.20b	8	31	39⅝	39	39⅛	+⅛
27½	16½	FieldtM 1.40	8	42	16⅝	16¼	16¼	—⅝
23⅛	13⅞	Filtrol 1.40	11	8	15	14⅞	14⅞	—¾
27¾	11⅛	FinlFed .93t	7	73	13⅝	12¾	13⅛	+⅛
27¾	18⅛	Firstone .86	7	303	20⅞	19⅝	20¼	+⅝
31⅞	13⅞	FstChr 1.50t	8	197	16⅝	16⅛	16½	—⅛
61⅝	49⅝	FstChlC 1.62	14	40	60	59½	59⅞	—⅛
44⅞	32½	FstIntBk .80	19	27	45½	44⅞	45⅛	+1
27⅞	16½	FstMt 2.18e	8	56	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	
46⅝	32½	FstNBo 1.62	10	59	41⅝	40	41⅝	+1⅛
43	34⅝	FstNCity .72	22	1338	42½	40¾	42⅛	+1¼
52⅛	37⅝	FstPen 1.20	12	69	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝	+⅝
27¼	18⅛	FPaM 2.14e	9	30	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
12⅞	11⅛	FstURE .92	15	24	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+⅛
14⅝	11	FstVaBk .44	11	35	12¼	12	12	
40½	34⅝	FstWBk 1.72	8	9	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+⅛
44⅞	32	FsWM 3.16e	12	46	41	39⅞	40⅞	+1¼
68⅞	39⅝	Fischbch .84	16	11	45¾	45⅛	45⅛	—⅛
18⅛	9½	FishFd .20b	7	12	11	10¾	11	+⅜
11⅞	6⅝	Fishr Scl .16	10	28	8	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
26¾	7⅝	FleetEnt .12	9	251	11⅛	10	11	+⅛
12⅛	9⅝	Fleming .50	7	16	10	10	10	
32⅛	13⅞	Flexvan .74t	10	103	16½	15	16¼	+½
25¾	15⅞	Flintkte 1.08	6	48	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+⅛
75½	56¼	Fnt pfA 4.50		z670	58	57⅛	58	+⅞
30¾	22	FlaE Coast	7	3	24½	24⅛	24⅞	+⅜
22¼	12⅞	FlaGas .65	6	38	13⅞	13⅛	13⅝	—⅛
51⅝	36½	FlaPow 1.80	10	75	37¾	37¼	37½	+¼
40⅝	33⅝	FlaPwL 1.16	12	733	35	34⅛	35	
29¾	19	FlaStl 1.08	5	34	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+⅝
40⅞	27¼	Fluor 1.66t	70	185	39	38	39	+½
67	54	Fluor pfB 3		1	64	64	64	
41⅛	18½	FlyTigr .20r	9	392	25⅛	24	24⅝	
23⅞	14⅝	FMC Cp .85	8	194	17¾	16½	17⅝	+1
39¼	31	FMC pf2.25		6	32¾	32	32¾	+½
9⅞	6⅝	FdFair .20b		13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
13⅞	8⅛	FooteCB .60	10	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
9	4⅛	Foote Min		107	5	5	5	
19	11½	FooteMin pf		5	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	—½
82⅝	52⅝	FordM 2.80	5	1410	56⅝	55¼	55⅝	—¾
20⅛	12⅝	ForMcK .84	6	65	14	13¾	14	+⅛
35½	23⅛	FMK pf1.80		3	26⅝	25⅛	26⅛	+⅝
37⅝	23⅝	FtHowP .32	25	25	26	25¾	26	
40¼	21	Fost Whl .80	15	45	35¼	34⅛	34⅞	—⅛
27¼	17⅛	Fst Whl pf 1		42	23½	23⅛	23⅛	—⅝
31⅞	27⅝	Foxboro .40	34	27	32	31¼	31⅜	—⅝
23⅝	9⅝	FrnklnM .20	13	292	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛	+⅛
34½	12½	Frank St .40	17	21	28½	28¼	28½	+⅛
29¾	20½	FreeplM .80	19	41	23½	22½	22½	—1
34⅝	24⅝	Fruehf 1.70	7	125	26⅝	25⅛	26⅛	+⅞
20⅝	9½	Fuqua .37t	5	84	11	10¾	11	+⅛

G

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
25	15	GableInd 1t	7	23	18	17⅝	18	+⅝
6⅝	2⅞	GAC Corp		27	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
22¼	10	GAF Crp .40	6	120	11½	10⅞	11⅜	—⅛
29	17⅝	GAF pf 1.20		12	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	—½
36⅝	22⅝	Gam Sk 1.38	6	6	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	+⅛
35⅝	24⅝	GemS pf1.75		6	28½	28½	28½	
45	29½	Gannett .25	31	53	37¼	34½	37	+2½
27½	16¼	GardDen .70	13	492	19⅝	19	19⅝	+⅛
19⅝	15½	Garlock .84	8	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	+⅛
17⅞	14	Gas Svc 1.12	8	16	14½	14¼	14½	—⅛
9⅝	4½	Gateway In	5	15	6¾	6½	6½	
12	6	GCA Corp	13	30	7¾	7½	7¾	+¼
17	10½	Gemini Cap		27	12⅛	12	12	+¼
17¼	12⅛	Gen Am Inv		27	13	12⅞	12⅞	
51½	31½	GnA Oil .60b	16	29	36¼	35⅞	36	—½
45¼	36⅝	GATran 1.68	12	15	42	41⅝	42	+½
15⅝	12⅝	GnBncs .75e	6	8	13½	13⅛	13⅝	—⅝
16½	7⅝	GnCable .50	9	86	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
20⅞	15	GenCig 1.20	7	30	16¼	15¾	16	—⅛
14¼	7⅝	Gen Develpt	8	104	9	8⅞	8⅞	
27⅛	15⅝	Gen Dynam	6	10	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
75⅝	55	GenEl 1.40	19	683	60	59	59⅞	—⅜
30½	23½	GnFood 1.40	11	212	26¼	25⅝	25¾	
20¾	14	GnGrth .75h	25	15	17	16¾	17	+⅛
18½	8⅝	Gen Host	6	32	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	—⅜
29½	13¼	GenInst .38t	12	338	16⅛	15½	15⅝	—⅛
42⅝	35	GnInstr pf 3		1	35	35	35	—½
46	16¼	GnMedic .12	18	14	21¼	20½	20¾	—⅛
67⅝	46½	GenMills 1	19	61	53⅞	53⅛	53⅞	—⅝
84⅝	63	GnMot 4.55e	8	707	67¼	66⅛	66¼	—1
78½	72	GnMot 5pf 5		5	72⅝	72½	72⅝	
58⅝	53⅝	GMt pf 3.75		3	54⅝	54⅛	54⅛	—⅛
21⅞	10½	GenPort .80	7	40	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
22¼	19½	GPubUt 1.60	8	248	20⅛	20	20⅛	
57¼	38½	GnSignal .65	18	18	41	40⅝	41	+⅝
4⅝	2⅝	Gen Steel		1	3	3	3	
31	26⅝	GTel El 1.40	11	619	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	+⅛
42⅝	36	GTIEl pf2.50		2	36⅝	36½	36¼	+⅛
19¼	16½	GTFl pf1.30		z20	17¼	17¼	17¼	+⅛
28⅝	17⅝	Gen Tire 1b	5	112	19⅞	19¼	19¾	+⅝
15⅝	5⅝	Genesc .34p		104	6	5⅞	6	
48½	31	GenuPt .46e	33	152	37	35½	36⅝	+1⅛
38⅝	30	GaPac .80b	15	116	32⅞	32⅛	32⅛	—⅝
27⅞	17⅝	Gerber 1.35	9	41	18⅝	18	18⅛	—⅛
134⅝	92½	GettyO 1.21e	27	12	117½	116¾	117½	+1⅜
21	19⅛	GettO pf.201			20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
8⅝	5½	GF Bus .10e	41	17	6⅝	6¼	6⅛	—⅛
17⅝	11⅛	GianPC .80	7	46	12¾	12½	12⅝	+⅛
34½	13½	GlbFinl .79t	5	81	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	+⅝
12¾	4⅝	Gidd Lewis		76	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	—¼
26⅝	12⅝	GiffdHil .45e	6	13	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
66⅛	50½	Gillette 1.50	20	215	54⅞	54⅝	54⅝	—⅛
25⅝	12½	Gimbel Br 1	14	61	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	
30¼	11¾	Ginos Inc	13	24	16½	15¼	15⅛	—1
33⅝	17½	GleasnW .44	15	20	20⅝	19⅝	20½	+¼
23⅞	10⅝	Global Mar	9	50	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
32¾	15¼	Globe U .60	8	80	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	+⅛
25¾	12⅝	GoldWt Fin	9	39	14⅝	13⅞	14⅝	+⅝
30⅝	19⅞	Goodrich 1	7	71	21	20⅝	21	
31⅞	20¾	Goodyr .92	8	348	24½	23¾	24⅜	+½
25½	10¼	GorJwlA .24	8	23	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	—⅛
34½	18⅝	Gouldinc 1	8	133	22⅝	22½	22½	+⅛
28	19⅞	Grace 1.50	9	154	22⅝	21⅝	22	+⅜
16⅞	9½	GrandUn .80	9	46	11⅞	11¼	11⅝	+⅛
25⅝	19⅛	Granitv 1.20	5	18	22¼	21⅝	22¼	+1
44⅞	16⅞	GranlW 1.50	7	649	18¼	17½	17⅞	
28¼	10½	GravDr 1.20	5	58	12⅝	12⅛	12½	—⅛
40⅛	28½	GtAMl 3.03e	10	146	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	+⅛
19	5⅞	Grt AtlPac		16	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
31⅜	22½	GtLkD 1.20a	22	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
31	10⅛	GtNoIr 1.10e	11	5	10⅝	10½	10½	—⅛
55	40	GtNNek 1.60	11	14	41⅝	40⅝	41¼	—⅛
25	21⅝	GtNN pf1.60		3	21¼	21	21	—⅛
34¾	14⅝	GtWnFin .40	6	295	19	17⅞	18⅞	+⅝
8¼	3⅝	Gt Wn Unit		5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
19⅝	11½	GtWnUnt pf		49	15¼	14¼	15	+1
4⅞	2⅝	GrtWsh Inv		4	3	3	3	+⅛
26⅞	18½	GrenGlant 1	9	18	21¼	20½	20⅞	+⅜
18⅞	13¼	Greyhd 1.04	8	153	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
5	2⅝	Greyhnd wt		76	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
15⅞	9⅝	Grolier .90	6	50	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+⅝
12¼	8	Grumman		58	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+⅛
35⅝	15¼	Guardian In	17	23	20	19⅝	20	
45⅞	36¼	GuarM 4.11e	8	9	37⅞	37	37⅞	+1⅛
57⅛	25⅛	GlfLHold .90	6	95	33⅝	32	32⅛	—1
28⅞	21⅞	GulfOil 1.50	10	484	23⅝	22¾	22⅞	—⅛
10⅝	6½	Gulf Resrce	8	50	7½	7¼	7¼	+⅛
16	12⅛	GfR pfB.65k		4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
22⅝	19¼	GlfStUt 1.12	12	220	19⅞	19½	19⅝	—⅛
64	59	GlfSU pf4.40		z100	60½	60¼	60½	
35¾	21¾	GulfWn .64	5	75	25	24⅛	24⅞	+⅛
11¼	3¼	GlfWind wt		225	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+⅛
67½	48¼	GHW pf 3.87		3	50⅞	50	50⅞	+⅞
9	4⅛	Gulton Ind	13	10	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛

H

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22	16¼	HallPrt .80a	6	1	16½	16½	16½	+¼
165	125⅝	Halburt 1.12	40	232	157	154	155⅞	
18¼	11¼	HamPap .53	10	45	13	12⅞	13	
15½	7¾	Hamond .40	7	7	9	8¾	9	+⅛
15⅝	7⅝	Handlmn .68	7	48	9⅛	8⅞	9	—½
20⅝	16⅛	HandyH .72	12	4	19½	19⅛	19½	—⅛
18⅝	11⅛	HandsCp .60	6	18	12	11⅞	12	
60⅝	39⅝	Hanna 1.35	21	40	49⅝	49½	49⅞	+⅛
35⅛	17¼	Harcourt 1	7	159	19½	18¼	18⅝	—⅛
22	9⅝	Hardees .16	17	146	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
26⅝	19⅝	Harnisf 1.20	6	22	24⅝	24¼	24⅜	+½
26⅛	12¼	Harrahs .22	15	22	16⅛	14⅝	16½	+1⅜
49½	24½	Harris Int 1	11	68	28	26	27¾	+1¼
21⅛	15⅝	Harsco 1b	7	32	16⅛	15⅝	16	
29⅝	13½	HrtSMrx .88	9	33	16⅛	15⅝	16½	+⅝
29⅝	8	HartHk .20e	8	71	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	+½
34	26⅝	HawlEl 1.56	10	9	27	26⅝	27	
19⅝	13	Hayes Alb 1	7	12	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+⅝
8⅝	4⅝	Hazeltine	11	10	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
25⅝	16	HCA Martin	14	48	18⅝	17⅛	18⅛	+1½
37⅞	11	Hecks .12	8	26	12⅝	12	12	
20⅛	14½	HeclaM .33t	42	49	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+¼
12⅝	9½	Hellemn .44	7	24	11	10¼	11	+1
44½	37⅝	HeinzH 1.08	12	166	38⅝	37⅝	38¼	+½
38½	20½	HelenaR .76	140	359	41¼	38	40⅝	+2⅝
6	3⅝	Helene Curt		15	3½	3½	3½	
39⅝	29⅝	Hellerint .84	15	89	31¾	30⅝	31⅝	+1⅛
17⅞	12⅝	HelmeP .60	10	92	17⅝	15½	17¼	+1⅝
36⅛	18⅝	Helmrch .20	13	99	25	24⅛	24⅞	—⅛
37⅞	28½	Hercules .58	17	148	32	31⅝	32	+⅝
24⅞	16	HershF 1.10	11	43	16⅞	16⅛	16⅝	—⅛
59½	35⅝	Heublein .92	20	165	43	42⅝	42⅝	+⅛
94⅞	73¼	Hew Pck .20	47	127	82	78⅝	80⅝	+1⅝
8⅞	4⅝	High Voltg	27	17	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
30⅛	19⅝	Hillenbd .48	13	75	24½	24	24⅝	+½
43⅝	19⅞	Hilton Htl 1	10	219	25⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—1⅝
6⅛	3⅝	HMW Ind	13	1	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
38	25⅝	HobrtMf .6	15	60	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	—⅝
39¼	24⅝	HoerWal .97	8	21	26⅞	26⅛	26⅝	—⅛
21	6⅝	Hoff Electrn	7	67	8½	8	8½	—¼
42⅝	16⅝	Holdyinn .30	16	236	23⅞	21⅝	23½	—½
63	25½	HlidyA 1.70t		5	36	35½	36	+2
15¼	12⅝	HollySg .90e	7	2	13½	13¼	13¼	
52¼	23	Homestk .60	27	230	47½	46⅝	47⅝	+1¼
140⅝	97¼	Honywll 1.40	25	147	111¼	109	109	—2¼
41	25¼	HoovBll 1.28	7	4	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
15⅝	5⅝	Horizon Cp	5	276	8½	8	8	
27⅞	8½	Hospit Affil	7	9	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
37	10⅞	HospitlA .12e	9	74	11⅞	11⅛	11⅝	—¼
26⅝	9⅝	Host Intl .36	11	24	13½	12⅝	13¼	+⅝
16⅞	10⅝	Houdail .60a	6	56	11⅝	10¾	11⅛	+⅛
19⅞	11⅜	HougMif .44	9	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
10	5	House Fbric	12	74	7⅝	7	7	—⅛
35⅝	2½	HousehF .86	11	443	26⅝	26	26⅝	+⅛
58⅛	40⅝	HouF pf2.50		4	45	44	45	+2
79⅞	49	HouF pf2.37		5	63⅝	59	60¼	+2¼
51⅛	36	HousLP 1.40	12	58	38⅛	38⅛	38⅝	+⅛
34	20¼	HouNGs .34	14	121	23½	22⅝	23	+⅛
68⅛	43⅛	HouG pf2.50		12	49⅝	47⅛	49	+1⅝
34⅞	14⅞	HowJohn .20	21	368	21½	20⅛	20⅛	—1
14⅛	10⅛	Howmet .70	9	11	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
27⅝	18½	Hubbd 1.53e	12	14	19⅝	19¼	19¼	
38	20⅝	HudBay 1.60	18	28	30⅞	29⅛	30⅛	+⅛
9¼	6½	HughHat .40	6	11	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
52⅛	41½	Hughes Tool	21	262	47¼	46½	47	—⅛
19⅝	13⅛	HuntCh .18	24	23	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+⅜
18⅞	6⅝	HuttnEF .40	5	57	9⅛	8⅛	8⅝	—⅛
37	24	Huyck .24a	34	112	31	30⅝	31	+⅛
14⅝	7	Hydrcm .16	7	10	8½	8⅛	8½	—⅛

I

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
27⅞	6¼	ICN Pharm	16	302	10	9½	10	+½
36	28⅛	IdahoP 1.76	9	47	29¾	28⅝	29⅛	+⅛
18⅞	12⅛	IdealBas .60	8	20	13½	13¼	13½	
86	68½	Ideal pf 4.75		1	68½	68½	68½	
11⅞	4	IdeaToy .50t	8	47	4½	4½	4½	+⅛
25⅞	23⅞	IDS Rl 2.10e	12	25	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
29	17⅝	IllCent 1.22	5	166	19	18⅞	19	+½
55½	42¼	IllCen pf3.50		8	43¾	42⅞	43	+¼
31¾	26½	IllPowr 2.20	10	185	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	—⅛
36	22½	IllTool .36	21	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+¼
19	8½	ImpCpAm	6	137	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	+⅝
47⅞	31⅞	INACp 2.10a	8	161	39⅝	38½	39½	+½
23⅛	20⅛	INA Inv .54e		x14	21⅛	21	21	+⅝
10⅞	6⅞	Income Cap		10	7	6¾	6¾	
10⅞	9¼	IncCCu .50e		4	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+⅝
27½	15¼	Indian H .80	5	26	19½	18⅞	18⅞	—⅛
28⅛	25	IndnaG 1.84	7	5	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
29⅞	24	InplsPL 1.62	8	29	26	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
44⅞	26⅛	IndstNat .96	9	19	29⅞	29¼	29⅝	—⅛
20⅛	7⅛	Inexco Oil	19	205	9⅝	8⅝	9	—⅛
65½	51	IngorR 2.16	12	104	54⅝	53⅝	54⅝	+1
48¼	36	IngR pf2.35		7	38½	38½	38½	—¼
45⅛	37⅛	InldCnt 1.60	10	304	39	38½	39	+¼
34¾	28⅛	Inland Stl 2	8	11	30⅛	29½	29⅞	+⅝
10⅞	6⅝	Inmont .20e	6	45	7⅝	7½	7½	—½
15	9	Insilco .70	7	22	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+½
28¼	15⅝	Insc pfA1.25		8	15¼	15½	15¾	
52½	28	InspirCop 2	10	6	42¼	42⅝	42⅝	+½
19⅞	12	Insinv 1.14e	8	3	13½	13⅛	13½	
11⅞	7⅝	Integon .24	9	98	8¾	8½	8⅝	+⅛
54	33½	Interco 1.28	9	35	38	37½	38	+⅝
29	23½	Intrikin 1.80	7	18	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	+⅛
337	295	IBM 4.48	34	437	319	313¾	313¾	—6¼
100¾	83	IntFlaF .43b	69	43	90⅛	89¼	90¼	+¾
39	26	IntHar 1.40a	7	294	29⅞	28⅞	29	—⅛
16½	11	InHold 1.49e		1	12	12	12	
4⅛	1½	Int Indust		61	2	1⅞	2	
14⅞	3⅞	IntIndA pf		4	4⅛	4½	4½	—⅛
29⅞	20¼	IntMinC .40	12	168	25⅞	24¼	25⅛	
23	8¼	Int Mng		23	10⅝	9⅝	10	
13½	8½	IntMltif 1.25	8	8	25⅝	25¼	25½	+½
34⅛	22¼	Int Nickel 1	17	141	30⅝	29⅞	30½	—⅛
36⅞	27	IntPap 1.50a	11	530	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	—⅛
43⅝	33	Int Rectifier		4	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
9⅝	4⅛	IntT&T 1.24	12	1091	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	—⅛
60⅞	29½	InITT pfH4		2	63½	62⅝	63½	+1
109	56	ITT pf14.50		4	62¼	61¼	62	
103	56	IntTT pfJ4		10	59	58	58	—1½
101½	54	IntTT pfK4		51	58⅝	57⅝	58	—⅜
100	52½	ITT pfN2.25		68	40⅛	40	40	—⅛
74	38¼	IntTT pfO5		563	63½	62½	63	+⅝
98¼	60⅞	Interpace 1	6	24	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	+⅛
23½	14½	Intrpce pf 5		3	60	59½	60	
72	52¼	IntrpbGp .80	5	1	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+⅛
25⅞	12⅛	Intrst Erds	22	46	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+¼
14	5	IntrsPw 1.32	10	12	18	18	18	
19⅛	17½	Interst Strs		27	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
7⅛	1⅞	Interst Unit	5	27	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
5⅞	5⅛	Iowa Beef	5	11	22	22	22	+1⅛
35⅞	17	Iowa El 1.30	7	8	17⅛	17	17⅛	+⅛
18⅞	18½	IowaIlG 1.44	7	23	19⅛	17⅞	19⅛	
25⅝	22¼	IowaPL 1.68	9	28	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛
24¾	18⅞	IwaPSv 1.48	10	12	20	19⅞	19⅞	—⅛
21⅞	3½	IocoHsp .15t	25	45	4	3⅞	4	
8½	16½	ITE Im .60b	7	62	17¼	17	17	—⅛
37½	28	Itek Corp	14	182	27¾	26⅞	26⅞	—⅝
53½	70	ITTSvc pf 4		1	77¼	77¼	77¼	+7¼
145	21½	IU Int .75	12	87	24¼	24	24⅛	+⅛
26¼	53	IU Int A		6	58½	58½	58½	+1
64½	34½	IU Int pf1.25		1	38½	38½	38½	—½

J - K

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
26	8½	JamesF .56	7	34	9	8¾	9	
23½	15	Jantzen .68	7	6	16¾	16¾	16¾	
16⅞	12½	Japan 1.73e		43	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
		Jpn fnl.73e		12	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
30⅝	27	JeffPilot .48	20	82	30¼	29⅝	30⅛	—⅛
114¾	108¼	JerCe pf9.36		z60	109	109	109	+¾
105	96½	JerCe pf8.12		240	98	98	98	+1½
54½	50	JerCen pf 4		z110	51½	50⅞	50⅞	—¾
55⅝	27½	Jewel C 1.66	7	70	29¼	28⅝	29¼	
33	17	JimWalt .63	6	197	19⅝	18½	19¼	+⅞
38⅛	22	JimW pf1.60		23	25	25	25	+1⅛
14	12½	JimWlt pf 1		z110	13	12¾	13	+½
20½	19¼	JHanSe .44e		6	20	20	20	
27⅛	23⅝	JHanI 1.95e		23	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+⅝
33	19⅞	JhnMan 1.20	8	94	23	22⅝	22⅞	—⅛
132¾	108	JohnJhn .50	52	275	118	116½	118	—1
37⅝	18¾	Johns Sv .80	8	22	19⅞	19¼	19½	—⅛
66¼	36½	Jhn Svc pf 2		3	37	37	37	
61½	27¼	JonLog .80	8	62	32¾	31	32	+1½
22⅞	17¼	JonLau 1.35	7	15	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—½
64	57	JonLau pf 5		z20	58	58	58	
30	22⅝	Jorgen 1.30b	6	7	23⅝	23	23	—¼
31¼	14¾	Jostens .76	8	11	17	16¾	17	—¼
37⅝	24¼	JoyMfg 1.40	16	49	28⅛	27¾	27¾	—½
19⅝	13	KaisAlm .50	14	207	15	14⅛	14⅞	
64½	53	Kai 59pf4.75		1	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	+¾
62½	55½	Kai 66pf4.75		7	57	57	57	
54¾	45½	KaiA pf 4.12		1	48	48	48	+1½
12¼	7¼	KaisCem .50	7	23	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+⅛
36½	30	KiCm pf2.50		1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	—¼
14¼	10½	KaneMill .10	5	24	12⅝	12¼	12¼	+⅛
32⅞	29	KCtyPL 2.20	9	22	29¾	29¼	29½	+¼
65⅝	60	KCPL pf4.50		z100	62½	62½	62½	+1⅛
23¾	20½	KanGEl 1.52	8	15	20½	20¼	20½	+⅛
18⅝	15	KanNeb 1.12	10	0	15½	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
30	23¼	KanPLt 1.48	10	43	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
8½	4⅝	Katy Ind	9	27	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+⅛
26⅝	17	Kty pfB 1.46		2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
45⅞	14½	KaufBrd .12	17	917	25	22⅝	24½	+1⅝
39	21	Kauf pf1.50		1	23½	23½	23½	—⅛
10⅝	7⅛	KawcBrl .20	13	2	8⅝	8¼	8¼	—¼
19⅞	11½	KayserR .60	5	67	15½	13⅞	13⅞	+⅛
33⅝	18	Keebler .70	9	6	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	+1
9⅞	4⅝	KeeneCp .10	5	28	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅛
19⅞	9¼	Keller .40	5	22	12½	11⅞	12¼	+⅛
17⅝	13	Kellogg .54	16	71	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
31¾	20¼	KelsyH 1.30	6	27	22⅝	22¼	22¼	—⅛
29⅝	23	Kennctt 1.40	9	387	27⅝	26⅞	27⅜	+⅛
26⅝	23⅝	KyUtil 1.74	8	35	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	
77⅝	52⅝	KerrMG .60	25	285	56⅝	55⅝	55⅝	+⅛
150½	115	KerM pf4.50		9	119⅝	118¼	119	+1
29⅝	15⅝	Kidde .60a	5	74	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	+1⅛
54⅛	47	Kidde pfB 4		1	47½	47½	47½	
46	36⅝	KimbCl 1.20	14	60	39¾	38¾	39	—¾
13⅝	6⅝	KingDSt .30	7	35	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
40⅞	14½	KirschCo .72	7	31	16⅝	15¾	16⅝	+⅝
39⅝	32⅝	KLM Airlin		4	39⅝	39	39⅛	
57⅝	31	KnightN .28	18	97	38⅛	37	37⅝	+⅝
21¼	12	Koehrg .30e	5	22	13⅞	13½	13⅝	+⅛
38½	32	Koeh pf 2.75		1	33	33	33	
39¾	31½	Koppers 1.72	7	47	33¾	32½	33¾	+⅝
58½	53	Koppr pf 4		z10	55½	55½	55½	+1
12⅞	4	Koracrp Ind	7	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
50⅝	40	Kraftco 1.77	12	98	46	44	46	+1⅝
51⅛	31	KresgeS .20	34	737	36¼	34⅝	36	+1
27⅛	15⅝	Krochlr .80a	6	9	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+⅛
24⅝	15	Kroger 1.30	13	45	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
18	10½	Kyser .60a	6	7	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	

L

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22½	19¾	LacGas 1.50	7	15	20	19⅞	20	
16⅝	12½	Lams Sess 1	6	2	13	13	13	
33	19	LanBry .65b	10	27	21½	20¾	21¼	+⅝
32¾	21⅞	Larwn 2.71e	8	33	23¾	23⅛	23⅛	+¼
9⅞	6½	Latrobe Stl	15	3	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
9⅝	5¾	LearSieg .28	9	101	7⅛	6⅞	7	—⅛
32	26⅛	LearS pf2.25		9	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	+¼
19⅝	8⅝	Loasco .40	3	71	10	9⅝	9⅞	
21½	20	Leas pfC2.60		51	21	20⅝	20⅝	—⅝
34	22½	Leasc pf2.20		14	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
47⅝	30	Leasewy .50	11	67	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	—⅝
21¼	10	LeedsN .50	17	34	12	11⅝	12	+¼
19	11½	Leesona .48	8	20	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+¼
17⅝	11½	LehPCm .60	6	15	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+⅛
2⅛	1½	LehVal Ind		13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18	14¼	Lehmn 1.57e		79	16½	15⅞	15⅞	—¼
28	8½	Lennar Crp	5	4	9⅞	9¾	9½	—½
44	27⅛	Lenox .50	17	8	31⅝	30⅞	31⅛	+⅜
14⅝	8⅝	LevFd Cap		15	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+¼
13⅝	12	LevFin .75a		15	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—½
49⅝	18½	LeviStrs .48	10	45	23	22⅝	23	+½
27⅝	5⅛	Levitz Furn	9	773	6⅝	6¼	6½	—⅛
8½	3¼	LFE Cp	80	17	4¼	4	4	
42⅛	31½	LOF 2.20	6	65	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	—½
81	69¼	LOF pf4.75		8	70½	70¼	70¼	+¼
6¼	4⅛	LibbMcNL		24	5½	5¼	5¼	—⅛
23⅞	15⅝	LbrtyCp .30	8	22	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	—⅛
13⅛	8⅝	LibrtyLn .60	6	9	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
16¾	13	LibyL pf1.25		2	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
45⅝	31½	LiggMy 2.50	10	35	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	—⅛
109	98	LiggM pf 7		z60	103½	103½	103½	
97	72¼	LillyEli .76	42	295	85	82¼	84½	+1⅜
48¼	28⅝	LincNat 1.08	9	153	34	33¼	34	+⅝
97½	61¼	LincNT pf 3		12	69¾	68	69½	+1
6⅛	3	Lionel Corp	12	99	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	+¼
13½	6⅝	Littnind .32t	9	160	9½	9⅛	9⅛	—⅝
16¼	8¼	Litton ptc pf		5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅝
21⅝	17⅛	Litton pfB 2		7	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅝
9⅝	5⅝	Lockhd Airc	5	58	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	—⅛
46	22⅝	LoewCp 1.16	6	27	25¼	24⅝	25⅛	+⅛
23⅝	8⅝	LomaFin .32	10	228	11⅝	10½	11¼	+⅝
52⅝	40	Lom Mt 3.63	11	13	41⅝	41¼	41⅝	+⅛
14⅝	10¼	Londontwn	6	12	13⅝	13	13⅝	+⅝
25⅝	14⅝	LoneStInd 1	6	72	15	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
40⅝	23⅝	LoneSG 1.46	9	27	26⅝	25	26⅝	—⅛
23⅝	20⅝	LngIsLt 1.46	9	41	21	20⅞	20⅞	—⅛
93⅝	83⅝	LIL pf. 8.75		1	83	83	83	—½
80⅝	61½	LongDrg .56	37	12	64⅝	63⅝	64⅝	+⅝
5⅝	2⅝	Lorsl Corp	15	19	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
46⅝	32	LaLandEx 1	20	361	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+⅝
31¾	21¼	La Pacif	9	361	28¼	26⅞	28	+1
24½	14⅛	Lowsnin .90	6	69	15	15½	15⅝	+⅛
10⅝	7½	LTV Corp	5	200	9¼	8	9⅝	+⅝
12½	8⅝	LTV Cp AA		3	10	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
44	33¼	Lubrizol .43	26	80	37	35¾	36¼	+⅝
20	12	Ludlow 1.08	3	19	14⅝	14½	14½	—⅛
11⅝	6½	Lykes Yngst	14	86	8	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
32	23¾	Lyk pf3.12K		20	25¼	25	25⅛	—⅛
14⅝	6½	LyncCSy .48	15	29	7	7⅛	7½	

M

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅝	9⅛	MacAn .17e	6	12	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+⅝
4⅝	3	MacDonal	12	11	3⅛	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
12⅛	5½	Macmil .10e	6	342	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
47⅝	21¼	Macy RH 1	7	163	23½	23⅝	23⅞	
9	6	MadSq Gar		17	6	6⅝	6⅝	
29⅝	8⅝	Magnvox .60	11	1749	10⅝	9	10⅝	
38	16⅝	Mallory .96	8	17	18½	19⅛	19⅝	—⅛
35⅝	17	MalHyde .32	15	122	19½	19	19½	—⅛
17⅝	10	Manind .56b	5	9	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
31	14	Manpwr .72	8	29	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+1⅝
37½	28½	MfrHan 1.56	11	306	35⅞	35	35⅛	—⅛
42⅞	22½	MAPCO .54	17	30	26⅛	25	26⅛	+⅛
33½	13⅝	Marathn Mf	5	82	16	15	16	
37¾	27½	MaratO 1.60	9	126	30¼	28⅝	30	—1⅝
29⅝	17⅞	Marcor .90	8	211	20	19⅝	19⅞	—⅛
59⅝	37⅛	Marcr pf A2		27	40½	39½	40⅝	—⅛
52	30½	Maremt .10r	11	230	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛	+⅛
32¼	25½	MarMd 1.80	7	68	27¼	26⅞	26⅝	—¼
48⅝	27¼	MarionL .21	34	30	36½	34⅝	35⅝	—⅛
48⅝	30⅛	Marlen 1.18	10	102	41	40⅛	40⅛	+⅛
57⅛	29⅝	Marley .50	17	10	36½	36⅛	36⅜	—⅛
11¼	6½	Marquit Cm	14	169	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
41	23⅝	Marriot .07t	39	276	28⅛	27⅛	27⅞	—⅛
37⅝	21½	MarsFd 1.18	10	79	24⅝	24⅛	24⅞	+1⅝
19½	15⅝	MartnM 1.15	6	21	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
11	6½	MartMAI .40	14	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
36⅝	14⅝	MrtdCup .50		41	18	17⅛	18	+⅛
60	41	MascoCp .20	23	194	48	43⅝	47⅝	+2⅝
33¼	21¼	Masonite .43	16	74	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛	—⅝
23	16⅛	MassyF .15e	12	68	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
28⅝	20	MassMtg 2e	12	70	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	—⅛
22⅝	18⅛	MasCp 1.32e		43	19	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
14¼	13¼	Masinc .36e		14	13⅝	13½	13½	
35⅝	24	MatsuE .28e	9	337	27¼	26⅞	27¼	+⅝
		Mats fn.28e		1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
14⅝	4⅛	Mattel .02p		96	4⅞	4½	4⅝	—⅛
52⅝	27	MayDSt 1.60	9	95	30¼	29⅝	30¼	+⅝
35⅝	25½	MayD pf1.80		10	27	27	27	
32⅞	20	MayerOs .65	12	15	21¼	20⅝	21¼	+⅝
12⅝	6⅝	MaysJW .50	6	1	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
43⅞	25	Maytag 1.30	14	89	30⅞	29⅞	30⅝	+⅛
34¼	18½	MCA Inc .64	9	28	24½	23¾	24⅝	—⅛
24	14⅝	McCord .88	6	13	16¾	16¼	16⅝	+⅛
30⅝	15⅝	McCror 1.20	4	50	18½	18¼	18⅝	—⅛
80¼	50	McDermot 1	24	505	62½	61⅛	61⅛	+1
76⅞	52½	McDonalds	58	812	62¾	59⅝	61⅝	+1
29	17⅝	McDonD .40	6	55	21¼	20	20	—1½
40¼	25¼	McGEd 1.50	10	33	26½	26	26⅛	+⅛
16⅞	7½	McGrwH .48	7	180	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
28¼	16½	MGH pf1.20		1	17½	17½	17½	—⅛
5⅛	3	McGrs Don	10	5	3¼	3½	3½	
63½	46	McIntyre		z1200	56⅝	55½	55⅝	+1⅝
23⅞	15¼	McKee .65e	12	39	21⅝	20⅝	21	+⅝
49¼	33⅝	McLean .60	9	23	35⅝	35½	35⅝	+½
22	14⅝	McLouth Stl	9	18	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
15⅛	11	McNeil .75	7	13	12½	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
16¼	13½	MeadCp .60	10	126	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+⅛
42	35	Mea pfA2.80		3	35¼	35¼	35¼	+⅛
41	34¼	Mea pfB2.80		24	35½	35	35⅛	+½
38	19⅝	Medusa 1.25	7	60	21¾	21½	21¾	
4	2½	MEI Cp	9	11	3	2⅝	3	+⅛
34	19	MelvSh .46	20	184	24¼	23	24¼	+⅝
17½	7	Menasc .75t	5	41	8⅝	8	8	—⅛
64	53½	MercStr .80	16	2	59½	59	59½	+1
101½	81⅛	Merck 1.18	41	314	86⅝	84⅝	85½	—½
20½	12	Meredith .70	8	1	13	13	13	
32½	12⅝	MerrLyn .56	8	207	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
83	57½	MesaPet .10	20	78	68⅝	68	68⅝	—⅝
10	8½	Mesabi .68e	10	132	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
16⅝	11½	Mesta McG+	2sh	5	13	12¾	12⅝	
24	13⅛	MGM	11	16	17⅝	16½	17½	+1¼
32¼	14⅝	Metrom .50b	8	75	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
107	99	MetE pf8.32		z70	100½	100½	100½	—⅛
101	94	MetE pf7.68		260	94½	94½	94½	+½
98⅞	55⅝	MGICIn .10	47	248	69⅞	66⅝	69	+1⅛
20¼	15	MichGs 1.04	10	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
16	13½	MichTube 1	7	7	14¾	14⅛	14⅝	+⅛
17⅝	10⅛	Microdot .44	5	37	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
33¼	19½	Microwave	13	18	22⅝	22	22⅛	+1⅛
19½	16⅛	MidCotT .96	13	12	18⅝	18	18⅛	—⅛
27½	20⅛	MidSUt 1.10	11	139	23¾	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
18⅞	14½	MidlM 1.73e	8	10	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
16¼	11	MidRos .80	9	33	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	
60	42¼	MilesLb 1.28	15	48	45⅝	44⅞	45⅛	+1⅛
31	11⅝	MillBrd .36a	11	54	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
88⅞	76¼	MinnMM 1	36	383	83⅝	81⅝	83⅛	+⅝
22½	17½	MinnPL 1.41	7	14	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
20	15	MirroAl .36	8	16	16½	16	16	—⅛
30⅛	14⅛	MissnEq .24	10	74	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+1⅛
20⅛	14½	MissRivr .90	10	12	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
83	70⅝	MoPac A 5	4	2	72½	72	72½	+⅝
29⅝	23¼	MPCem 1.60	7	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—⅛
17⅛	15	MoPSv .84b	9	15	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
75½	59	MobilO 2.30	10	396	64⅝	62	63⅛	—1½
18⅛	7½	MobHom .20	8	54	10¼	10	10⅛	+⅛
30¼	17½	Mohas 1.20	8	74	21⅛	20⅛	20⅝	
13⅛	3⅛	Mohk Data		107	5	4½	4½	—⅛
23⅛	15½	Mohk Rub 1	5	2	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
19⅝	11½	Molybden	9	23	14⅛	13¼	13⅝	—⅝
17	13⅝	Monarch .60	70	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
12⅝	4⅞	Mongrm Ind	6	38	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+¼
34⅛	16	MonrEq .44	12	585	20½	18⅞	20½	+1⅝
57¾	47⅝	Monsan 1.80	12	478	54⅛	53⅝	53⅝	—⅛
68	59½	Mons pf2.75		12	64	63⅛	64	+⅛
42	29⅝	MntDUt 1.94	9	7	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝	—⅛
36	31⅛	MonPw 1.80	11	49	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	
14⅝	11½	Mony 1.05e	11	73	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
18⅝	10½	MooreMcC	5	14	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
65	47	Morgan 1.46	17	240	64	62⅝	62⅝	+1⅝
20⅝	14⅛	MorrKn .40r	5	22	15⅝	15	15⅛	—⅛
39¼	10⅝	MorseEl Pd	6	13	13	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
13⅞	7	MorseSh .75	6	42	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
23	16¼	MtgTr 2.09e	7	28	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
33⅝	15⅝	MorNor .84	9	136	17⅝	17	17	—⅛
52	41¼	Motorola .50	22	534	48⅝	46⅝	48	+1⅝
99⅛	57⅛	MtFuel 1.80	22	240	82	77⅝	80⅝	+2
23⅝	20	MtStaT 1.36	9	25	21⅛	20⅝	21	+⅛
23⅛	16⅝	MSL Ind	6	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
14⅛	6	Munford .28	6	9	7½	7¼	7½	+⅛
9	5⅝	Munsd pf.40		3	6	6	6	—⅛
33⅝	21	Munsng 1.08	6	9	21½	21⅛	21⅛	
24⅝	16⅝	MurphC 1.20	8	14	17½	17	17⅛	+⅛
66¼	47½	MurpOil .64	21	64	63½	59⅝	60⅛	+1
33½	22½	MurrOh .60b	10	5	25¾	25⅛	25⅜	+¼
18⅞	15⅝	MutuO 1.31e		18	17	16⅞	17	+⅛
19⅝	10½	MyersL .80	11	31	12	11⅞	12	+⅛

N

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
61	41¾	Nabisco 2.30	12	111	43½	43	43⅛	—⅛
32¾	25	NalcoCh .43	27	48	29½	28½	28⅝	
27¼	12¼	NarcoScl .60	10	118	14½	13⅝	14¼	+¼
57½	42	NashuaC .52	21	30	49½	48	49½	+1¼
33⅞	13	NatAirl .30e	6	1313	16⅝	15¼	15¼	—1
21⅞	13¼	NAvia 1.45e		47	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
17½	9¼	NatCan .45	5	107	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	—¼
33¼	21	NCan pf1.50		2	21¾	21¾	21¾	—¼
37⅝	26⅝	NCashR .40		451	35⅝	34⅝	35⅛	—⅝
97	78¼	N Chem .34	49	16	87¾	87	87¾	+⅝
17⅝	12⅝	NatCityL .90	5	7	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	+⅛
49½	40⅝	NatDet 2.36	6	12	43¼	43	43	—½
17½	13¼	NatDistil .90	10	x64	14¼	13⅝	14⅛	+½
77	73½	NDstpf 4.25		z100	76	76	76	
29½	23	NatFuel 1.80	7	11	23¾	23½	23¾	
36⅝	25¼	NatGenl .50	4	29	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	—½
17½	13	NatGyp 1.05	6	350	13	12⅞	13	—⅛
12	4⅛	NHome .20	9	38	4½	4⅝	4½	
4½	2⅝	Nat Ind .05e	13	25	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+¼
14½	10¼	NtInd pf1.25		5	11	10¾	11	+⅛
34⅞	23	NPres 1.10a	4	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	—¼
40⅝	23	N Semcndtr	33	230	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
28½	12	NSvcInd .70	8	35	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	—⅛
35½	16⅝	N Stand .75	15	888	17⅝	16⅝	17	—½
59¼	51⅝	N Starch .66	22	17	54⅝	54	54⅛	+⅛
42½	33	NtSteel 2.50	8	889	33¾	33	33⅛	—⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Nat Tea		8	5⅝	5½	5½	
34⅝	19½	NatUnEl .90	7	30	22	21¼	21¾	+⅛
67⅝	28¼	Natomas .25	31	131	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+⅛
16	10	Neptune .40	13	15	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
43½	29½	NevPw 1.35	8	11	30½	29¾	30⅛	+¼
22½	19⅝	NevP pf1.60		z300	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
26⅝	23⅝	NEngEl 1.67	9	98	24	23⅞	23⅞	—⅛
39¾	33⅝	NEngO 2.36	12	11	34⅞	34¼	34⅞	+⅛
12	7	Newhall .30		83	9	8¼	8¼	—1
31⅝	21⅝	Nwmt 1.04	14	132	26⅝	25⅞	26⅝	+⅝
104	82½	Nwmt pf4.50		1	91	91	91	+2¼
33¾	29⅝	NYSEG 2.16	9	6	30	29¾	29⅞	+⅛
114	108	NYSE pf8.80		z30	109	109	109	—½
18¼	15½	NiaMP 1.14	8	75	15⅝	15½	15½	
83¼	78½	NiaMpf 6.10		z130	78	77⅝	78	—⅛
54	50¼	NiaMpf 3.90		z20	52	52	52	+1
49⅝	46⅝	NiaMpf 3.60		z60	47¾	47¾	47¾	—¼
47	44	NiaMpf 3.40		z60	45	45	45	—½
20¾	15⅝	NiagS 1.16e		3	17¼	17¼	17¼	+⅛
18	12⅝	NLInd 1	8	139	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
27¼	21⅝	NLT Cp .36	12	291	26	24⅝	25⅝	+⅝
72¼	60½	NorflkWn 5	7	253	60⅝	60	60¼	—⅛
23¾	15	NorlinCp .80	4	10	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
50	19½	Norris 1.08	5	65	22	20½	21⅛	+1
28⅝	20⅛	NoACoal .60	15	8	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
35	23¼	NoAMt 2.50e	8	41	27½	27	27	—⅛
34⅝	20⅛	NoAmPhil 1	6	91	20⅝	20½	20⅝	—⅛
4⅝	3⅝	NoCAir .05e	6	99	4	3¾	4	+⅛
2⅝	1½	NoCeAir wt		26	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
16⅝	14	NoestUt 1.02	9	64	14½	14¼	14¼	—⅛
13⅝	9⅛	NoCenGs .60	9	6	10	10	10	+⅛
29¼	25⅛	NIlGas 1.92	8	142	25⅝	25½	25½	
31½	25⅝	NIlGs pf1.90		10	26	25¾	26	+⅛
27½	21½	NIndPS 1.36	9	482	22	21¼	21¼	—1⅛
44	35⅝	NNGas 2.60	9	54	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	—¼
90⅝	87	NoNG pf5.80		z20	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	—⅛
90⅝	87¾	NoNG pf5.50		z90	89	89	89	
31⅝	26⅝	NoStPw 1.84	10	39	28⅝	27⅞	28	+⅛
115	109½	NSPw pf8.80		z10	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	
94	91⅛	NSPw pf6.80		z50	92⅝	92½	92½	+1⅝
58	53½	NSPw pf4.10		z40	56½	56⅛	56⅛	+1
7⅝	4⅝	Northgate	9	25	5⅛	5½	5⅝	+⅛
26⅝	15	Northrop 1	6	22	16	15⅝	16	+⅛
35⅝	18	NwstAirl .45	21	112	21⅝	20⅝	21⅝	—⅛
64⅛	52¼	NwtBnc 1.80	15	43	39½	38½	39½	+⅛
31⅝	18½	Nwst Ind .65	5	125	23½	22⅝	22½	+⅛
16⅝	6⅝	Nwstlnd wt		85	10	9½	9⅝	—⅛
98	64½	Nwind pfA5		9	78	76½	78	+1⅛
75½	55	NwIn pf4.20		4	63⅝	63¼	63⅝	+⅛
27¼	22⅝	NwMu 1.86e	13	42	25	24⅝	25	+¼
34⅝	25⅝	NwtStlW .78	7	12	25⅝	25½	25½	—¼
34	23¾	Norton 1.50	7	32	27	26⅝	27	+¼
42	21¼	NorSim .25b	16	438	30	26⅝	30	+2⅝
86⅝	46½	Nrt S pf1.60		19	60	58⅝	60	+3⅝
19⅝	14⅝	Nucor .05e	6	12	16⅝	15⅝	16	
30⅝	12¼	NVFCo 4.54t	2	24	14	13⅝	13⅝	—⅝

O

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
20⅛	10¾	Oak Ind .32	6	33	12⅝	11½	12½	+⅝
18⅛	15⅝	Oakite P .84	12	8	16⅛	16	16	
13⅛	7¾	Occid Pet	123	347	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
51⅝	43	OccidPt pf 4		3	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	—⅛
48	37⅝	OcclP pf3.60		15	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+⅝
29¼	23⅛	OccIP pf2.16		3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—⅛
17	12½	OgdenCp .60	7	14	13⅝	13⅛	13½	—⅛
31⅝	27½	Ogdn pf1.87		1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+⅛
23⅝	20⅝	OhioEd 1.60	11	97	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+⅛
102	100½	OhEd pf7.36		z200	99½	99½	99½	—2
107	101	OhPw pf8.04		z260	102	102	102	—1
103	98½	OPwB pf7.60		z33	99½	99½	99½	+½
102	100½	OPwC pf7.60		z70	98	98	98	—2½
28⅛	24⅝	OklaGE 1.32	13	58	26¼	25⅝	26¼	+⅝
25⅝	19⅝	OklaNG 1.32	9	16	21	20⅝	20⅝	—½
19⅝	12⅝	OlinCorp .88	8	76	13⅛	13½	13⅝	+⅛
12⅛	7½	OmarK .20r	5	21	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
19⅛	12⅝	Oneida .76	7	14	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
15¼	12¼	Opelika 1	9	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
17½	15⅝	OrangR 1.20	12	x44	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
43⅝	33	OtisElev 2	10	13	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	
45⅝	28⅝	OutMar 1.08	8	16	34	34	34	—⅛
17⅝	10⅝	OutletCo .45	6	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
39⅝	19	OvernitT .60	7	34	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	+1⅛
54⅝	40⅝	OwenCn .81	14	34	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	
43⅝	27⅝	OwenIll 1.48	7	179	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	—⅛
83⅝	67	Ownll pf4.75		11	69	68½	68½	+⅛

P - Q

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
32⅝	26⅝	PacGsE 1.78	9	200	28⅛	27⅝	28	
26¼	22½	PacLtg 1.68	9	27	23	22⅝	22⅞	+⅛
46½	23⅝	PacPetrl .50	19	114	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛	+⅛
26⅛	22⅝	PacPw 1.60	10	69	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	—⅛
18⅝	15⅝	PacTT 1.20	10	48	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛	—⅛
11⅛	8	Pac Tin .60a	6	9	10⅝	10	10⅛	+⅛
9½	4⅛	PaineWb .30	17	40	4⅝	4⅝	4½	
17⅛	12½	PaIW pf1.30		5	13	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
8⅝	4⅝	PalmBc .25	7	47	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
24⅝	4	Pamida Inc	9	50	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
10⅞	7	PanAm Air		296	7⅝	7½	7⅝	—⅛
45⅝	27	PanEP 1.90	7	84	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝	—⅝
32⅝	10⅝	PaprcR .60b	7	32	12⅝	12½	12⅝	—⅛
19	12	Pargas .98	8	13	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
35⅝	19	ParHan 1.04	8	109	21	20⅝	21	+⅛
23⅝	15⅝	ParPen .42a	9	31	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	+1⅛
17⅝	8⅝	Pasco Inc	37	107	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
18⅝	11	Payl nw .37	1	11	14	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
45⅝	19	Peabdy Gal	19	41	22⅝	21⅝	22⅛	+⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Penn Cent		174	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
10⅝	5⅝	PennDx .20b	7	17	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Penn Fruit		11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
101	72½	Penney 1.12	24	252	76⅝	73½	76½	+1⅝
26	22	PaPwLt 1.66	8	856	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
114	104½	PaPL pf8.60		z250	106½	106	106⅛	+⅛
109⅛	103	PaPL prf8.40		z200	103½	103½	103½	
65	58⅝	PaPL pf4.50		z130	60⅛	59½	59½	
29	18⅝	Pennwlt 1.20	11	40	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
27	20	Pennwl pf1.60		9	21⅝	21½	21½	
32	18⅝	Pennzoil .80	10	706	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	
96⅛	94	Pennz pfB 8		1	95	95	95	+⅛
45⅝	26½	Pennz pf1.33		14	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
10⅞	6	PropDrg .20	13	32	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
39⅝	30⅝	PeopGs 2.24	7	38	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+⅛
89⅛	78⅝	PepsiCo 1.08	26	76	81⅛	80⅛	81	+⅛
43⅛	29	ParkElm .32	36	122	32½	31½	32⅛	+⅛
38⅛	22⅝	Pet Inc 1.35	8	113	24	23⅝	24	+⅛
21⅝	14½	PetInc pf 1		10	15½	15	15	
21	13⅝	PetInc pf.80		2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
31	14⅝	PetePal 1.20	11	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
79	45⅝	PetrieS .40a	23	33	52½	50½	52⅛	+2⅛
33	11⅝	Petrolan .36	9	63	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
25⅝	20	Petrim 2.10e		9	21½	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
48½	38⅝	Pfizer .64a	30	359	48⅝	46⅝	48⅛	
47⅝	38⅝	PhelpD 2.20	10	197	44⅝	43⅝	44	
23½	21	PhilaEl 1.64	10	116	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	
114	108	PhilE pf8.75		z140	108⅝	108⅛	108⅛	+⅛
105⅝	102½	PhilE pf7.85		z20	100⅝	100⅛	100⅝	+⅛
105⅝	100	PhilE pf7.80		1	101	101	101	+1
22⅛	17⅛	PhilSub 1.20	8	3	19⅝	19	19	
136⅛	104½	PhilMor 1.30	25	256	123½	120⅝	122⅝	+⅝
11⅛	5½	Philip In .20	6	53	6⅝	6½	6½	—⅛
18⅝	11½	Phil Ind pf 1		40	12	12	12	
54	40⅝	PhilPet 1.30	25	380	53⅝	51⅝	52	—⅛
21⅝	9½	PhilVH .40a	5	48	11½	11	11	—⅛
51⅛	21½	Pickwik Int	15	28	26	25	26	+1⅛
19⅝	17	PiedNG 1.28	6	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
24	5⅝	Pier 1 Imprt	11	30	8½	7⅝	8	
55	38⅝	Pillsbry 1.52	10	20	40⅝	39⅝	40	—⅛
22⅝	15	PionNGs .84	11	82	16⅝	16	16	
21⅝	11⅝	PitneyB .48	12	199	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	—⅛
17⅝	13⅝	PittFrg .80b	11	1	13½	13½	13½	
34⅝	21⅝	Pittston .60b	18	304	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
36	14⅝	Pizza Hut	16	32	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	—⅛
7⅝	2	Plan Rsrch	10	81	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
19⅛	6⅝	Playboy .12	6	39	8⅛	7⅝	8	+⅛
26⅝	23	Plessy 1.02e	13	19	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
		Ples fn1.02e		3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
143½	103⅝	Polaroid .32	98	467	137⅝	134⅝	135⅛	—⅝
86⅛	32	Ponderosa 5	23	4⅝	40⅝	37⅝	39⅝	—⅛
29⅝	15⅝	PopeTa .40b	5	43	19	17⅝	19	+⅛
18⅛	11½	Portecin .80	4	1	13	13	13	+⅛
22⅛	19⅝	PortGE 1.48	9	61	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
26	19½	Potlatch 1	8	94	23½	22⅝	23⅛	+⅛
16⅝	13⅝	PotmEl 1.08	9	74	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
54½	50⅝	PotEl pf4.04		z210	51½	51½	51½	+⅛
47	36	PotEl pf2.44		3	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	—⅛
47	29⅝	PPGInd 1.50	7	189	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	+⅛
18⅛	11	Premr pf.90		12	12½	12⅛	12½	+⅛
14⅝	7⅛	Premier .30	8	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
120	93	Proct G 1.80	28	165	106½	104⅝	105⅝	—⅛
9½	5⅛	ProdRsh .10	14	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
21⅞	10⅝	PSA Inc	9	26	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
24⅛	18⅝	PSvCol 1.28	9	48	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
25⅛	21⅝	PSvEG 1.72	9	216	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+⅛
122½	115	PSEG pf9.62		z140	115½	115½	115½	—⅛
107	101	PSEG pf8.08		z30	101	101	101	
105⅛	100	PSEG pf7.80		2	99	99	99	—1
56	51	PSEG pf4.08		z100	51½	51½	51½	
45	37⅝	PSvInd 2.24	11	119	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	—⅛
50	45	PSInd pf3.50		z100	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	+⅛
15½	14	PSInd pf1.08		z300	14½	14½	14½	—⅛
15	13½	PSInd pf1.04		z200	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
25⅝	21⅝	PSvNH 1.64	10	8	22½	22½	22½	—⅛
25⅛	19⅝	PSvNM 1.08	7	15	20	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
4⅛	3	Pubickr .24t		11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Pueblol .28a		10	4½	4⅝	4⅝	
10⅛	6⅝	PR Cemt .40	13	5	7	7	7	
34½	29	PugSPL 1.98	9	12	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	—⅛
65⅝	46⅝	Pullman 2	15	61	64⅝	64	64⅝	—⅛
19⅛	13½	PurexCo .84	8	68	14	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
60⅛	29⅝	Purolatr .84	13	32	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛	+⅛
47½	28⅛	QuakOat .72	14	280	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	—⅛
32	18⅛	QuakStO .43	24	50	27	25⅝	27	+⅛
24	10½	Questor .50	7	16	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	

R

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	32¼	RalstonP .73	18	93	37½	36⅞	37⅛	+⅛
22	6⅞	Ramad .12b	15	2702	10⅝	8⅝	10⅛	+1
24	13	Ranco In .92	7	10	15¼	14⅝	15¼	+⅛
21	12⅛	RapidAm .50	3	x51	14½	13	14⅛	
62¼	38½	Rap Irpf2.25		x1	40	40½	40½	+⅛
32⅞	21¼	RaybstsM 1	5	13	24⅝	23⅛	24⅛	+⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Raymint .30	10	13	8½	8⅛	8½	
34¼	21⅝	Raythen .70	9	57	25⅝	25	25⅛	
39⅝	22⅛	RCA 1	11	847	25	24⅛	24½	—⅛
91	64½	RCA cv pf 4		4	68	67⅝	68	+
53	50	RCA pf 3.50		z20	51	51	51	+
28⅝	20⅛	RdgBate .25	19	29	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+
23¼	6	Redman .12	7	397	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+
27¼	16	Reece .74a	9	6	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
19⅞	10	Reed Tool	13	12	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+
30⅝	24⅝	ReevBr 1.50	6	5	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
13¼	8¼	ReichCh .40	7	26	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
10⅝	8	Reliab St .60	6	8	9	8⅝	9	+
27½	13⅝	RelianEl 1.70	11	47	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+
76⅝	49	Relian pf 3		18	49	48	48	—1
4⅛	1⅝	Republic Cp	11	65	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—
28	17½	RepFinS .80	5	7	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+
19⅝	13½	RepMtg 1.80	8	15	16	15⅝	15⅝	—
30⅛	26	RepStl 1.20	7	28	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	—
33⅝	24⅝	RetailCred 2	9	5	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+
54¼	33⅝	RevcoDS .28	21	490	35	34	34⅝	+
9⅝	6½	Revere Cop		9	7⅝	7	7	—
74	56⅝	Revlon 1.08	21	121	63	60⅛	63	+2
6¾	3⅝	Rexham Co	8	42	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+
29⅝	19½	Rexnrd 1.04	8	31	20⅝	20	20	+
55⅝	41	Reylnd 2.59	8	208	48	46	47⅝	+1
61	40½	Reyl pf 2.25		7	50	48⅝	50	+1
17¼	12	ReynMet .40	55	188	13⅝	12¾	13¾	+
40¼	53	ReyM pf4.50		9	54½	53⅝	54⅝	+
18½	8	ReynSec .50	5	37	9⅝	9	9⅝	+
16⅝	11¼	Richrdsn .80	6	43	12½	11⅝	12½	+
84¼	65	RichMr 1.04	19	18	68½	68⅝	68⅝	+
19⅞	16½	Richmnd Cp	8	37	18	17⅝	17⅝	+
29⅝	12½	RidderP .32	11	6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+
20⅝	14	RiegelTex 1	5	24	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+
17¼	9⅝	RioGran .60	5	14	12	11⅝	11⅝	—
12⅝	10	RioGr pf.80		4	10½	10⅝	10⅝	+
56⅝	20	RiteAid .10	27	125	27	25⅝	26⅝	+
40	17⅝	RivianF .86	13	21	20⅛	18⅝	20⅝	+
6⅝	5⅝	RoanST .78e		5	6⅛	6	6	
37⅞	18½	RobshCo .76	8	35	23	22¼	22⅝	—
23	17⅝	Robrtsn 1.10	6	11	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—
36	28⅝	RobinsA .22	35	181	33⅝	32	33	+
24⅛	20⅝	RochGs 1.24	9	26	21	20⅝	21	—
25¼	23⅝	RochTel .70	14	35	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
17⅞	9⅛	Rockwer .28	5	23	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+
32⅝	25⅝	Rockwll 1.60	8	83	28⅝	27⅝	28	—
82⅛	68⅛	Rkint pf4.75		12	71	71	71	
116	78⅝	RohmHa .88	23	180	96⅛	95⅝	96	+
23⅞	12⅝	Rohr Ind .80	9	43	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+
36⅛	14⅛	Rollinsin .18	15	144	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+
7⅛	5	Ronson .20b	14	6	7	7	7	
32⅛	18⅝	Roper Cp 1	6	16	19	18⅝	19	+
34⅝	27	RorerA .76	18	47	29⅛	28⅝	29	+
33⅛	18⅝	Rosario .30	25	83	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	
45⅝	27	RoyCCla .58	17	62	27	26⅝	26⅝	+
45⅝	38⅝	RoylD 2.36e	12	61	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝	
		RoiD fn2.36e		5	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝	
12⅝	5⅝	Royal Ind	5	140	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+
13⅝	8	RTE Cp .04e	22	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
92	74⅛	Rubbrd .64b	34	14	83	80½	83	+
6⅝	4⅝	Rucker Co		12	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
18⅝	13⅝	RussTog .70	7	108	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	—
44⅛	31	RydrSys .30	24	54	33⅛	33	33⅝	+

S

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7	3⅝	Safeurd Ind	7	38	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+
44⅛	27⅛	Safewy 1.40	8	79	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
30⅝	24⅝	StJoeM 1.50	8	68	27⅝	27	27⅝	—
17	15⅝	StJoLtP 1.12	9	7	16	15⅝	15⅝	—
46⅛	32⅝	StLSaF 2.50	6	9	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+
15⅝	12⅝	StPauls .54e		47	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	—
46⅝	35⅝	StRegP 1.60	9	122	38	37	37	—
10⅛	6⅝	SalantCp .24	5	37	8⅛	7⅝	8	—
20⅝	16⅛	SanDGs 1.20	8	62	17	16⅝	16⅝	—
18⅝	6⅝	Sandrs Asso	11	18	8⅛	8	8	—
17⅝	9⅝	Sangamo .43	7	33	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+
29⅝	14	SJuan 2.19e	14	9	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	+
34⅝	22⅝	SFe In 1.60a	7	162	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	—
9⅝	7⅛	SFeInd pf.50		3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—
58⅝	43⅝	SanFeInt .30	23	47	49⅝	49	49⅝	+
8¼	5	SarWaSc .30	11	74	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+
17¼	16⅛	SaulRl 1.58e	10	92	16⅝	16	16⅛	—
16	14⅛	SavanE 1.02	10	14	14½	14⅛	14⅝	—
10⅝	5⅝	SavA Stp .24	7	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
13⅝	6	SavODr .12c	11	29	6⅝	6	6⅛	—
17⅝	7⅝	SavinB Mch	15	65	8½	7⅝	8⅛	—
14⅛	5⅝	Saxon Ind	5	136	6⅛	6	6⅛	—
27⅛	8⅝	SCA Svc	9	261	9⅝	8⅝	9⅛	+
10⅛	5⅝	Schaefer Cp		10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+
80⅞	71⅝	Scherg Plgh	48	515	78⅛	76⅛	78⅛	+
68⅝	53	SchlitzBr .59	39	79	65	62⅛	65	+
105⅝	82⅝	Schlmbg .50	51	254	107⅛	105⅛	106⅛	+
18⅛	10⅝	SCM Cp .40	7	140	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	—
9⅛	5	SCOAInd .60	18	17	6⅛	6	6	+
21⅛	9⅛	ScotLFd .55	5	18	13	12⅝	12⅝	—
44⅝	24⅝	ScotFetz .88	12	26	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	+
13⅝	8	ScottFor .60	7	11	9	8⅝	8⅝	
46⅝	11⅛	ScottPap .55	9	173	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
28⅛	17⅛	ScovilMf .75	8	29	20	19½	19⅝	—
69	44⅛	Scovil pf2.50		1	48	48	48	+
9⅛	6⅛	ScudDuoVth		33	7⅛	7	7⅛	+
8⅛	8⅛	Scud pf.31k		9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
82⅛	27⅝	SeaCnL 2.20	4	497	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	—
12	4⅝	SbdWA .55t	5	48	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
15⅝	8⅛	Seagrue .25r	4	7	10⅛	10	10⅛	+
29⅝	16⅝	SealdPw .72	6	14	18⅝	18	18⅛	+
39⅝	27⅛	Searle GD	30	1238	33⅝	31⅝	32⅛	—
123⅛	91⅝	SearR 1.48a	24	277	98⅝	96⅛	97⅛	+
9⅛	1⅝	Seatrain Lin		37	3	2⅝	2⅝	
64⅛	35⅛	Sedcoinc .08	32	37	38⅝	38	38⅛	+
26⅝	12⅛	Servmt .52b	6	80	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+
12⅝	7⅝	Shakspre .28	9	14	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	+
22	10	Shapell .10	6	30	12½	12	12½	+
59⅝	45⅝	ShellOil 2.45	12	76	52⅝	52⅛	52⅛	—
35⅛	31⅝	ShellT 1.69e	15	1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
23⅛	8⅝	ShellrGl .56	6	80	11	10⅝	11	+
24⅛	15⅛	ShllGl pf1.40		2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+
34⅛	17⅛	ShllGl pf1.35		21	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	+
51⅝	34	Sherw Wm 2	9	62	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	

(Continued on Page 10)

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Dollar Slips, Then Rallies In Markets

Central Banks' Aid At 'Token Level'

(Continued from Page 1)

...r came in a statement today by ...arl Klasen, president of the ...undesbank.

Mr. Klasen emphasized at a ...ss conference that the Federal ...eserve has promised to play its ...le in the intervention policy ...greed on by the central banks ... the leading industrialized ...untries.

Mr. Klasen added, however, ...at "I think there will be inter...ntion only if and when there ...e excessive swings in rates on ...reign exchange markets."

He also noted that the inter...ntion was not intended to in...ease the value of the dollar ...bstantially against other cur...ncies.

Rather, he said, the aim is "to ...tore order to the market by ...sational intervention, with no ...ed points set" for such action.

This week's intervention by cen...al banks had been "token" ac...n, the Bundesbank president ...id, adding that the total amount ... dollars bought by the state ...nks was about $100 million.

In another comment, Bundes...nk board member Johannes ...engeler noted that the dollar ...pport action may not always ... as open as it was today. He ...id the central banks have other ...eans at their disposal for inter...ning in the markets.

On the question of gold, mean...ile, the president of the Ger...an bank said he is "not opposed ... the sale of monetary gold on ...e open market." By doing this, ...cess liquidity could be removed, ...r. Klasen added.

Gold Price Up

Mr. Klasen said that the 1968 ...greement in Washington that ...t up a two-tier market for ...old became outdated when the ...nited States suspended the con...ertibility into gold in 1971.

The price of gold, which usu...lly rises when the dollar weak...ns, moved up by $1 an ounce in ...urich today and by $2 in Lon...on, to $119.75 and $120.75 re...pectively.

In another development Charles ... Coombs, senior vice-presi...nt of the New York Federal ...serve Bank, said today that the ...d had made no operations on ...reign currency exchanges in the ...ree-month period ended May 31.

Mr. Coombs, writing in the ...nk's July review, said that ...art from small purchases to ...et scheduled expenditures, the ...S. Treasury was not in the ...arket either.

One Dollar...

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or clos... interbank rates for the dollar on ...e major international exchanges:

July 12, 1973

	Today	Prev.	Ch.*
...ian. (5 per £)..	2.5445	2.549	— 2.41
...gic fr. (A)...	38.45	38.7	
...gic fr. (B)...	36.035	36.45	+24.14
...eutsche mark	2.3795	2.3925	+34.54
...ese krone...	5.54	5.585	+25.78
...lands.....	22.75	22.875	
...r. fr. (A).....	4.14	4.1575	
...r. fr. (B).....	4.138	4.155	+24.06
...ulden.....	2.6235	2.645	+23.62
...wish pound...	4.29	4.29	
...ra (A).....	617.5	625.0	
...ra (B).....	501.0	500.5	— 0.51
...peta.....	58.035	58.015	
...chilling.....	17.4	17.75	+33.51
...h. krona.....	4.095	4.16	+17.10
...iss franc....	2.855	2.88	+24.02
...n.....	264.56	264.75	+16.30

† Indicated.

* Percentage change against the ...llar from central rates set by the ...71 Smithsonian agreement as calculat... by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The ...tes are based on currency quotations ... New York.

d: Free. B: Commercial.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Mobil to Lead North Sea Group

The Norwegian government has named Mobil Oil Corp. the operator for an international group to exploit oil and gas resources in the Norwegian part of the Brent field in the North Sea. The state-owned Norwegian oil company Statoil has been secured a 50 percent interest in the two Brent field blocs and negotiations are going on with Mobil, Esso, Shell, Conoco and the Saga/Amoco group on their part in the venture. The Oslo daily Aftenposten reports that Mobil as operator would have a 15 percent interest in the Brent field, while Esso, Shell and Conoco would each have a 10 percent interest and the Saga/Amoco group a 5 percent share.

Pennsy to Get Federal Funding

The Penn Central railroad, which only last week proposed its own liquidation, has gained a $17-million loan and a promise of federal assistance during, and possibly after, its reorganization. The Federal Railroad Administration says it has lent the rail giant and three other ailing northeastern railroads a total of $27 million to repair damage done by last June's Hurricane Agnes. In addition, the Nixon administration says it is dropping its opposition to federal funding of the six northeastern railroads that are being reorganized under bankruptcy laws. The administration says it is willing to spend $85 million to keep the systems running through 1974 and to make additional funding available after the railroads are reorganized if the new roads are not able to attract sufficient operating capital from private investors. Pennsy trustees have stated the railroad will collapse by the end of the year unless federal funds are made available by Oct. 1.

Mannesmann Raises Demag Stake

Mannesmann AG has carried out its plan to increase its holding in Demag AG's capital to 51 percent from 31 percent by the exercise of its options. The Common Market Commission authorized the majority shareholding earlier this month. Mannesmann chairman Egon Overbeck said at the July 5 annual meeting the company had no plans at the moment to increase its stake in Demag beyond 51 percent and has no further options.

Kloeckner Sales Rise 15 Percent

Klöeckner-Humboldt-Deutz says its sales rose 15 percent to 1.13 billion marks in the first half of this year while orders in hand increased 29 percent to 1.47 billion marks over the same 1972 period. But executive board chairman Karl Heinz Sonne told the annual meeting the latest mark revaluation cast a cloud on the company's earlier optimism for improved profits this year. The company had an operating loss of around 50 million marks last year. Mr. Sonne said he was unable to forecast this year's results as the impact of the mark revaluation has yet to be estimated.

In $400-Million Scheme in Egypt

U.S. Banks, Arabs Eye Pipeline Project

By Jim Hoagland

BEIRUT, July 12 (WP).—Arab oil-producing countries are prepared to join American banks and petroleum companies in putting up the cash to build a proposed Suez-Mediterranean oil pipeline in Egypt.

The still tentative financing arrangement is dependent upon the Egyptian government deciding to turn away from a European consortium originally chosen to build the pipeline and upon an American decision to guarantee investment for the U.S. companies. If approved, it could have major political implications for the Middle East.

Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are thought to be the major sources of the 50 percent Arab capital being promised for the financing of the estimated $400-million project. Both are pro-Western countries that are increasingly exerting what Western diplomats see as a moderating influence on Egyptian foreign policy.

In addition to channeling hundreds of millions of dollars to American companies that would be involved in the construction of the 310-mile pipeline, which would roughly parallel the closed Suez Canal, the project would also provide jobs for 300 American technicians in geographical areas that Egypt has been reluctant to allow foreigners to enter.

Test for Relations

Sources close to the project see it as a clear test of both Egyptian and U.S. desires for better relations. Egypt broke diplomatic relations with the United States during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

Prospects for the U.S. financial and construction groups landing the project brightened last weekend when Egypt allowed a team of American engineers to travel along the pipeline route for a preliminary inspection.

Kidder, Peabody & Co., a New York investment bank, is playing the key role in assembling the joint U.S.-Arab investment package for the project. The firm recently achieved a breakthrough by arranging the financing of a $60-million sale of five Boeing-707s to Egypt's national airline.

The major portion of the financing for the Boeing deal came from Kuwait in one of the first important examples of Arab capital helping American firms sell goods in the Middle East.

Roger Tamraz, the Lebanese-born, American-educated executive who heads Kidder, Peabody's Middle Eastern office, said today that he expected to submit a firm proposal to Egypt within four weeks. He confirmed that Arab countries would put up 50 percent of the financing.

Mr. Tamraz declined to give a cost estimate of the pipeline, but the dollar's devaluation may enable American contractors and equipment suppliers to come up with a combined bid below the West German and French-led consortium. Their price was $280 million when agreement in principle was reached between the consortium and Egypt in July, 1971.

Requests this year by the European consortium for a substantial increase in the price to cover inflation opened the way for a new offer. The revised cost estimate is variously reported at $350 million to $400 million.

The Los Angeles-based Bechtel Corp., which is also involved in drawing up a multi-billion-dollar proposal for construction in Saudi Arabia, is carrying out a feasibility and cost analysis study of the pipeline proposal.

U.K. Narrows Trade Deficit As Exports Reach a Record

LONDON, July 12 (Reuters).—Britain's foreign trade deficit was reduced by £73 million last month to £138 million, the Department of Trade and Industry announced today.

Exports were at a record £974 million, compared with £910 million in May, while imports fell by £9 million to £1,112 billion.

The previous export record of £952 million was set in April this year.

A government spokesman warned yesterday that further British trade deficits could be expected for several more months, although the volume of exports was increasing at twice the rate of imports.

Patrick Jenkin, chief secretary of the Treasury, said in Parliament that an expected increase in the cost of imports this year had been seriously exacerbated by the unprecedented increase in world commodity prices.

Britain's average monthly trade deficit during the second quarter of this year was £133 million, compared with £121 million during the first quarter and £86 million in the second half of 1972.

The Trade Department said the increase in this deficit was accounted for by higher import prices. In volume terms, exports had been growing faster than imports, it said.

Industrial Output Rises

LONDON, July 12 (AP-DJ).—Britain's industrial output forged ahead in May, the government reported today.

The seasonally-adjusted index of industrial production for the month was at 141.2, up 0.9 from April and up 10.6, or 8.1 percent, from 130.6 in May 1972, the Central Statistical Office estimated.

French Surplus Up

PARIS, July 12 (Reuters).—The French trade balance last month recorded a seasonally-adjusted surplus of 410 million francs, a 103.2 percent cover of imports by exports, the Finance Ministry said today.

This brought the French trade surplus for the first half of this year to 3.426 billion francs against 1.889 billion francs for the first half of last year, the ministry said.

'Tough Phase-2' Curbs Being Readied in U.S.

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, July 12 (WP).—The Nixon administration plans to end the current price freeze shortly and replace it with a "tough Phase-2" wage-price program as the new Phase-4, a high official told The Washington Post.

"Phase-4 is in the gestation stage—it will be ready soon," the official said. Late yesterday, the Treasury announced that Secretary George P. Shultz has cancelled his projected trip to Tokyo on monetary matters because of "his preoccupation with assisting the President in shaping Phase-4 of the economic stabilization program."

Although Phase-4 will allow substantial increases in food prices, officials indicated that controls in some respects will be tougher than in Phase-2, notably in allowing manufacturers and other sellers to pass along less of their costs in justifying higher prices.

On the wage side, the administration does not expect to change the general 5.5 percent wage guideline used through Phase-2 and Phase-3 of the stabilization measures begun by President Nixon's "new economic policy" in August 1971.

And despite a strong and unanimous statement by the Labor-Management Advisory Committee to the President Tuesday, attacking the concept of controls and urging their elimination by the end of the year, a top Nixon administration official said it is "highly unlikely" that there will be a time limit on Phase-4.

The question of a tax increase is still being discussed, according to informed sources. Officials working on the controls program are known to feel strongly that wage-price regulations will not work if the federal budget drifts out of balance.

"To have a budgetary deficit at this stage of the business cycle, when a number of industries are running close to capacity, and to expect you can make a controls policy work is just plain foolishness," one official said.

Nixon Reluctant

Mr. Nixon has been reluctant to abandon his election campaign pledge that there would be no further tax increase in his administration. But Sen. John Tower, R., Tex., this week said that director Roy Ash of the Office of Management and Budget told Republican senators that if spending goes much beyond the administration target of $268.7 billion for fiscal 1974, "there is a feeling" at the White House "that we should have some tax increases."

Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns, who has consistently prodded the White House for tax-restraint measures, has suggested a "compulsory savings plan," under which both businesses and individuals would pay a mandatory but temporary surtax that would be saved for them, and returned with interest when the economy needs a push forward.

However, other officials have made clear that they still prefer restraint in government expenditures. Former Treasury Secretary John B. Connally, who has participated in this week's Phase-4 discussions, told a press conference just two weeks ago that a tax increase would be impossible to get through Congress.

However, Congressman Wilbur Mills, D., Ark., chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, has also told The Washington Post, that, in his view, a tax increase would be unacceptable to Congress because of fears that it might accelerate the onset of recession.

Company Reports

Akzona

Second Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	180.97	142.04
Profits (millions)..	8.01	4.76
Per Share	0.64	0.38
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	347.4	279.58
Profits (millions)..	16.51	10.19
Per Share	1.33	0.82

Reynolds Metals

Second Quarter	1973	*1972
Revenue (millions)	357.9	305.3
Profits (millions).	5.66	0.67
Per Share	0.28	—0.01
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	674.7	575.1
Profits (millions).	9.13	—3.28
Per Share	0.43	—0.29

* Restated.

Caterpillar Tractor

Second Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	800.2	653.6
Profits (millions)..	65.4	54.4
Per Share	1.14	0.96
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,552.0	1,274.4
Profits (millions)..	126.0	97.4
Per Share	2.21	1.71

Chemical N.Y.

Second Quarter	1973	1972
Profits (millions)..	a16.4	a14.8
Per Share	a 1.20	a 1.08
First Half		
Profits (millions)..	b16.2	b14.8
Per Share	b 1.18	b 1.08
Profits (millions)..	a31.3	a22.3
Per Share	a 2.29	a 2.36
Profits (millions)..	b30.6	b32.7
Per Share	b 2.23	b 2.39

a—Before securities transactions.
b—After securities transactions.

Cummins Engine

Second Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	175.2	113.9
Profits (millions)..	7.04	0.78
Per Share	1.02	0.11
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	329.8	219.1
Profits (millions)..	12.04	—1.31
Per Share	1.75	—0.20

Del Monte

Fourth Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	264.7	241.6
Profits (millions)..	9.53	8.45
Per Share	0.79	0.69
Year		
Revenue (millions)	946.5	836.3
Profits (millions)—	26.01	23.59
Per Share	2.16	1.92

Gen. Electric

Second Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	2,890.0	2,560.0
Profits (millions).	137.3	121.5
Per Share	0.75	0.67
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	5,430.0	4,770.0
Profits (millions).	251.7	225.0
Per Share	1.38	1.24

International Paper

Second Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	610.9	540.8
Profits (millions)..	46.59	26.9
Per Share	1.04	0.60
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,162.96	1,045.5
Profits (millions)..	76.34	47.07
Per Share	1.71	1.05

Schlitz

Second Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	244.0	221.5
Profits (millions).	18.5	15.5
Per Share	0.64	0.54
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	433.5	384.7
Profits (millions).	28.45	23.18

Wells Fargo

Second Quarter	1973	1972
Profits (millions)..	a11.14	a 9.49
Per Share	a 0.75	a 0.51
Profits (millions)..	b11.13	b 9.59
Per Share	b 0.57	b 0.52
First Half		
Profits (millions)..	a21.4	a17.6
Per Share	a 1.09	a 0.95
Profits (millions)..	b21.4	b17.86
Per Share	b 1.09	b 0.96

a—Before securities transactions.
b—After securities transactions.

U.S. Firm, Fiat Agree to Pool Machinery Units

GENEVA, July 12 (AP-DJ).—Allis-Chalmers Corp. and Fiat SpA today agreed to set up a joint enterprise to which they will contribute their respective construction machinery resources in the United States, Italy and throughout the world.

The agreement was signed in Geneva today by Giovanni Agnelli, chairman of Fiat, and David C. Scott, chairman of Allis-Chalmers. The new enterprise is scheduled to go into operation early in 1974, they said.

In the meanwhile, Fiat and Allis-Chalmers will each carry on their respective construction machinery operations, they added.

The joint enterprise will have headquarters both in the United States and in Europe. Initially the total book value of the net assets is estimated at $220 million.

Under the agreement, Fiat will receive a 65 percent participation in the joint enterprise and Allis-Chalmers the remaining 35 percent, together with a payment from Fiat of $47 million of which not less than $20 million will be in cash.

Total construction machinery sales of Fiat and Allis-Chalmers in 1972 were about $340 million.

Mr. Scott indicated that the book value of the net assets to be contributed by Allis-Chalmers to the joint enterprise is estimated at $125 million.

During 1972 these construction machinery operations generated sales of $198 million.

French Output Index Up

PARIS, July 12 (AP-DJ).—The French index of industrial production, seasonally-adjusted and excluding the building industry, rose to 199 in May from 191 in April and 178 in May 1972, the Finance Ministry announced today.

Italian Prices Climb 11.1 Percent in Year

ROME, July 12 (AP-DJ).—Italian consumer prices in May rose 11.1 percent from May, 1972, the Italian Institute of Statistics announced yesterday. The increase for food items was 13.5 percent from the like period.

Between April and May this year, the general index showed an increase of 1.5 percent for retail prices, with food-product prices going up 1.6 percent.



Donald W. Munson

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Donald W. Munson has been appointed vice-president, Europe, for Trane Co., and will continue as president of Sté. Trane, a subsidiary in Epinal, France.

* * *

Hempel Worldwide Marine Paints has announced **Jacob J. Hempel's** appointment as company president, with headquarters in Copenhagen. **Jorgen C. Hempel** remains with the company as chairman.

* * *

Walter Imthurn has been named manager in charge of institutional sales of international securities for Citicorp International Bank Ltd., the merchant banking arm of First National City Bank in London.

* * *

McKinsey & Co., Düsseldorf, has announced **George McIsaac's** election to the board of directors.

* * *

Martin Denny has been appointed managing director at the new London office of Tragos, Bomange, Wiesendanger, Ajroldi Ltd.

* * *

Morrison-Knudsen International (MKI) has announced a new division headquarters in Paris with the appointment of J.F. McKee, vice-president and formerly division manager Australasia, as division manager for all MKI and Cie. Ferguson Morrison-Knudsen operations in Europe, Britain, Morocco and West and South Africa.

* * *

Emine Messiqua, senior vice-president of NCK International, has been appointed president of NCK France replacing André Bouhebent, who becomes honorary president.

3-Day Rally On Wall St. Comes to End

Profit-Taking Follows Weakness of Dollar

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, July 12 (NYT).—The stock market paused to rest today after three consecutive sessions of strong gains and closed mixed in moderate trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 6.25 to close at 901.94 and the NYSE composite index slipped 0.06 to 55.80. But the general market was higher. Rising stocks outnumbered losers, 805 to 625, while 353 issues finished unchanged.

Volume ebbed to 16.4 million shares from yesterday's 18.73 million. Declining turnover during a consolidation phase often indicates that the market's upward momentum has only temporarily been interrupted.

Wall Street's attention again was focused on the European currency markets, where the dollar weakened for the first time this week and the price of gold moved up. The dollar's strength had been a principal factor in the rally in stock prices earlier in the week.

Its weakness today served as an excuse for investors here to nail down some of the profits made in the three-day rally that had carried the Dow Jones industrials 38 points higher. Renewed strength in the dollar could spark renewed buying in the stock market.

Ford Declines

Ford Motor, among the day's volume leaders, fell 3/4 to 55 3/8, although it raised the quarterly dividend by 10 cents to 80 cents a share and declared an extra dividend of 20 cents.

Helena Rubinstein rose 2 3/8 to 40 5/8 and Colgate-Palmolive gained 1 3/4 to 31 3/8. The two firms said they had signed a preliminary merger agreement.

Singer, a strong feature, climbed 2 3/8 to 48. Ramada Inns, the day's volume leader, rose a point to 10 1/8 on over 270,000 shares.

Prices advanced in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 0.07 to 22.65, while advances led declines, 484 against 314. Turnover was 2.81 million shares, compared with 2.73 million yesterday.

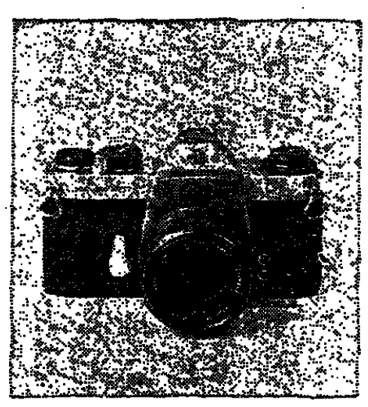
These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

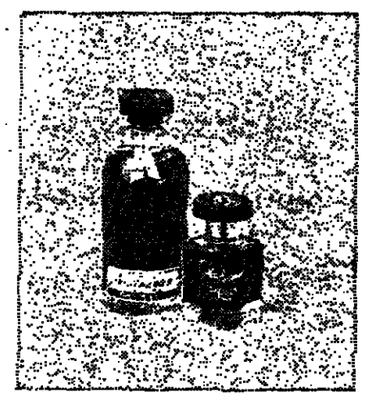
800,000,000 Luxembourg Francs Loan 7% 1973/II-1988

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO — BANCO DI ROMA
BANQUE DE BRUXELLES S.A. — BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS
COMMERZBANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT — CREDIT SUISSE (BAHAMAS) LIMITED
EDILCENTRO - SVILUPPO S.P.A.
GIROZENTRALE UND BANK DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
KUHN, LOEB & CO. — KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A.K.
SAIFI SECURITIES INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) LIMITED — S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.

Bought at Amsterdam Airport



Asahi Pentax Spotmatic II chrome
1.8/55 incl. case
US $199.50*



Miss Balmain 1 oz. Parfum + 2 oz. Eau de Toilette
US $14.75*

You'd think the cheapest place to buy this Miss Balmain perfume set would be in France. And you'd probably also expect the cheapest Asahi Pentax Spotmatic II Chrome, like the one shown, to be found in Japan. Not true.

These items are cheaper at Amsterdam Airport. In fact all our tax- and duty-free items are cheaper than at any other airport. Anywhere in the world.

Now that's some claim. And we're prepared to back it up. With a refund. If you can buy the same item cheaper at any other airport tax-free shop, and prove it, we'll take it back and refund the purchase price.

But low prices is only one reason to come to Amsterdam Airport to do your tax-free shopping. Another reason is our wide selection of goods: the world's largest. Twenty-five shops offer you over 8800 items. And everything is conveniently located in one concentrated area. You have to see it to believe it!

So come see Amsterdam; it's full of surprises. Then come see us.

Amsterdam: the city to leave by air

Liquors, tobacco, cameras, radios, fashions, lighters, watches, perfumes, cars and diamonds, chocolate, delicatessen, gifts, flowers, souvenirs, magazines, art etc. Ask for free 88-page catalog.

amsterdam airport shopping centre
lowest prices in tax-free airport shopping

Based on 1 U.S. $ = Dfl. 2.92.
* Valid in 1973, subject to de- or revaluation

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued From Page 8)

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10	5⅞	SiegelH .20e	6	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
15¾	12¼	SierraPc .86	9	63	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅛
22⅞	15⅞	Signal .60b	8	462	19	19½	18⅞	+ ¼
48¼	35	Signal pf2.20		8	40¾	40⅛	40¼	
51	43½	Signode .79	18	7	48⅞	48⅜	43½	— ½
5⅛	2⅞	Simm Prec	8	11	3⅝	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
28	17¼	Simmons .88	9	146	19¾	19⅛	19¾	+ ½
59½	42¼	SimpPat .30	45	147	53	50¾	52¾	+ 1½
51½	41½	Singer 2.40	9	309	45¾	45¼	48	+ 2½
96	56¾	Singr pf3.50		9	63	68	63	+ 2½
26½	15¼	SkaggCo .40	18	6	20¼	19¾	19¾	— 1½
69¼	55	Skelly Oil 1	17	5	55	56	56	— ¼
44	21¼	SkilCp .96a	10	10	26	25⅞	25½	— ¼
33¼	13½	Skyline .24	11	209	19⅞	18½	18⅞	— ¼
22½	14⅞	SmithAO .78	7	35	15⅝	15⅞	16⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	17	SmithInt .22	17	114	17⅞	17	17	— ⅞
57⅞	46⅞	SmithKline 2	17	93	58	57⅞	57⅞	+ ½
23	15	SmithTr .40	6	6	15½	15¾	15⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	18⅞	Smucker .80	10	7	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
21¼	12	SolaBas .56	8	5	13½	13¼	13⅛	+ ⅛
6¾	4¼	Sonesta		26	4¼	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
87¼	38¾	SonyCp .05e	38	730	45⅛	43¼	44¼	+ ⅞
		Sony fn.05e		44	40½	40	40½	
31¾	25½	SooLin 1.62e	5	21	26⅛	26½	26⅛	— ½
25	19¾	SCarEG 1.43	10	17	20¾	20½	20½	— ¼
35¼	32¾	SCEG pf2.50		2	33	32½	32½	— ½
24	20½	SoJerIn 1.56	9	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
20	10	Southdwn In	4	58	11¼	11	11	— ¼
35¼	23½	Sodw pf1.80		5	24½	24⅛	24½	
38	32⅛	SocestBk .76	18	50	35¼	35	35	— ¼
17½	14⅝	SoastPS 1.28	11	8	15¼	15	15	
28½	21⅞	SoCalE 1.55	8	282	22⅛	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
30⅛	18	SouthCo 1.34	9	321	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
40¼	22½	SoulGE 1.96	7	6	34¼	33¼	33¾	— ¼
66⅛	45⅛	SoNRes 1.50	9	131	46	45¼	46	+ ½
45	27⅛	SoNET 2.72	9	77	29⅞	29⅜	29⅞	+ ⅛
53½	51	SNET pf3.82		20	51⅜	51⅞	51⅞	+ ⅛
44⅛	28	SouPac 2.16	8	257	31½	31⅛	31⅜	— ⅛
50¼	29⅞	SouRy 1.72	8	64	37⅛	35½	36	+ ¾
7⅞	6½	Sou Ry pf.50		7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
33⅛	24	SouUGs 1.36	8	8	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	
32¼	14½	South'd 2.4b	11	41	15¼	14¾	15	— ¾
11	6⅛	SwAirm .37t	12	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
11⅞	7⅞	SwstFor Ind	4	24	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	11⅛	SwstPSv .78	11	50	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	5½	Sparton 2.0a	5	8	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ¼
30½	15½	SperryHut 1	4	x557	17¼	16½	17⅛	+ ½
51⅞	36¼	Sperry H pf 3		x3	38	37¾	38	+ ¾
55¼	35⅛	SperryR .46	16	665	43¾	42¼	42⅞	— 1
19	11	Sprague El	16	24	13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	12½	SpringM 6.0	7	13	13¼	13	13	+ ½
38	23	SquareD 1a	18	20	27⅛	27¼	27⅛	— ⅛
114½	93½	Squibb 1.56	29	96	98⅛	96¼	98	+ ⅝
29½	23¼	StaleyM 1.40	8	6	25	25	25	+ ¼
53¾	48	StBrand 1.73	14	43	49¼	49	49	— ⅜
56¼	34	StBPaint .25	38	27	40¼	39	40¼	+ ⅞
20¼	13	StdIntl .40	7	24	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
90	72⅛	StdOilCal 3	10	532	74½	73¼	73⅞	— 1¼
91½	80⅝	StOilInd 2.49	15	136	87⅝	87	87⅛	— ⅛
110¾	84½	StOilOh 2.70	29	129	106	104½	104½	— ¼
9¼	6⅛	StPress .15e	7	44	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	19	StPrudnt .66	10	20	10½	10⅛	10¼	
44⅛	33	StanWk .84b	11	11	32¼	31⅛	32	+ ¼
16½	8¼	Stanray .60	6	7	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
25	16¼	Starrett .80a	7	10	18⅛	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
26	21⅝	StatMl 2.48e	9	10	24⅜	24¼	24¼	
14	13	StatMS .30e		14	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ 1/16
49¼	40½	StaufCh 1.90	10	24	41⅞	41½	41⅞	
10¾	7⅞	Sterchi .48b	7	7	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
37¼	31⅛	SterDrug 5.8	28	212	35	34¼	34¼	
35¼	24⅛	Stevens 1.50	6	34	25⅛	25½	25½	— ¼
35⅛	26⅛	StewWa 18.5	8	12	28¼	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
21¼	14⅛	StokeVanC 1	6	26	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
14½	12½	StokVC pf 1		z300	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
44	32¼	StoneWeb 2	7	13	34¾	34⅝	34⅝	
44	15⅞	StorerBg 1b	9	26	20⅛	19½	20⅛	+ ⅞
15⅛	7⅞	StridRite .65	7	11	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
55	32½	StuWor 1.32	4	26	36½	35¾	35¾	— ⅞
41¾	26⅛	StW pfA1.40		12	28	27¼	27¼	— ¼
17⅞	2⅞	SuavSh .15e	4	83	3⅛	3	3	— ¼
33	15¾	SubnPro .80	8	53	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	— ½
10½	6⅞	SuCrest		2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
25½	14¾	Sun Chm .40	7	28	17	16½	17	+ ⅛
54⅞	42¼	SunOil 1b	13	31	50⅞	50⅛	50¾	+ 1
45⅛	41	Sun O pf2.25		42	44½	43⅞	44¼	
34⅞	20⅛	Sunbeam .90	12	20	24⅜	24½	24½	— ¼
33⅞	15⅛	Sundstrd .80	13	44	18¼	17½	17½	— ½
50½	40¼	Sundst pf3.0		1	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
14¾	9⅛	Sunshne Mn	81	78	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
24⅞	14⅛	SupValu .76	6	21	14½	14	14⅛	— ⅛
351	213	Supr Oil 14.0	169	41	246½	244	244	— 3
14¼	5⅞	SupmkG .20	14	170	8⅞	7⅞	8	+ ⅜
33	18¼	Supm pf1.30		14	19½	18¾	19½	+ ¾
27¼	19⅞	Survey 2.75e		31	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅞
19	14⅛	Sutro 1.70e	9	31	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
12¼	7½	Swank .68a	8	11	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	23¼	Sybron .64	13	14	23½	23¼	23½	
62	40½	Sybrn pf2.40		2	43	43	43	— ½
15⅛	7⅞	Systron Don	8	20	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	
		T						
58⅝	22	Taft Brd 6.0	9	269	24⅞	22¾	24⅞	+ 1
20	10⅞	Talcott .27p		5	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
11¾	5¼	Talley .45r	5	39	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
15⅞	10½	Talley pfB 1		11	11½	11¼	11⅝	+ ¼
22¼	18⅞	TampaE .88	11	68	22¼	21¾	22	
46⅞	15¾	Tandy Corp	10	141	18⅞	17⅞	18	+ ⅜
23	9½	Tappan .40	5	56	12¼	11⅝	12	— ⅛
20¼	9⅝	Technicon	16	39	10¾	10	10	
53⅞	29⅛	Tektrnx .20e	19	98	35½	33½	35½	+ 2⅜
19¼	4⅛	Telecor .24e	5	31	5⅛	5¼	5¼	+ ⅜
20½	11⅛	Teledyn .59t	6	140	13½	12¼	12⅞	
76	69⅞	Teledyn pf 6		2	70¾	78⅜	70⅜	
6⅛	2⅞	Telex Cp	25	58	3⅞	3⅝	3½	
24⅛	13½	Templet .32	9	23	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
30⅞	21	Tenneco 1.36	8	304	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+ ¼
8⅞	3	Tennco wt A		116	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
112¼	83	Tennc pf5.50		32	85½	84	85	+ ½
43⅞	24	Tesoro Pet	8	93	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	— ¼
43½	33	Texaco 17.2	9	1840	33⅛	32⅜	32⅜	— ½
61¼	43¾	TexETr 15.8	13	534	46⅞	45½	46½	— ⅜
40	22¼	TexGsT 1.54	7	61	27	26¼	26½	— ⅜
27⅞	26⅞	TxGs pf1.50			1226½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
25¼	17⅛	Texasgif .60	21	3382	3⅛	22⅞	23⅛	
27½	17¼	Texasind 1b	8	16	16	17¼	17¼	— ¼
100½	83	TexInst .56	36	495	93½	89½	91¼	— ⅛
39	13¾	TexOilG .01	23	137	19⅛	18¼	18⅞	— ⅛
23¼	16⅝	TexPLd .54e	13	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
34½	28¾	TexUt 10.4	15	92	31⅜	30⅝	31⅜	+ ⅝
21⅞	15	Textl Ind	5	34	17⅝	16⅝	17½	+ 1⅛
34⅛	16½	Textron .96	8	206	20	19⅛	19½	— 1¼
44½	28¾	Textr pf2.08		3	32	32	32	
34¼	20	Textr pf14.0		15	23½	22¼	23	+ 1
22	6¾	Thiokol 5.0	6	61	12¼	11⅞	12¼	
101½	79¾	ThmBet 1.12	28	46	87½	86⅛	87½	+ 1⅛
21⅞	11⅜	Thomin .40b	8	44	12⅜	12¼	12½	+ ⅜
12	6¾	ThrHtyD .37	8	19	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
28⅞	21¾	TI Corp 14.0	7	38	24⅞	23⅝	24	— ½
39¼	23	TidwatM .52	11	12	24¼	24	24½	
63¼	29½	Time In 1.90	8	111	33	31¾	32¾	+ 1⅛
25⅞	16½	TimeMir .30	13	217	19½	18⅞	19	
42⅝	33¼	Timkn 1.80a	8	15	35½	34½	35⅛	+ ⅝
25	15¾	TishRlt .40b	19	30	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Tobin Pkg		5	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
24¾	12	TodShp 20.p	76	9	14⅞	14½	14½	+ ⅛
30¾	27⅛	ToledE 19.2	9	71	28¼	28	28	— ¼
23⅞	14⅝	TonkaCp .40	11	17	19¾	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
46	17⅝	ToolRh 1.14t	10	52	19⅞	19¼	19½	— ⅜
17½	9⅝	ToolRol .40b	8	4	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
69½	36¾	TraneCo 9.6	11	35	40⅜	39	40⅜	+ ⅝
43	26	TranUn 1.33	10	174	29⅝	28	29⅛	+ 1
42⅞	18	Trans W Air	5	877	22⅛	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅜
15¼	6¾	TranWd Fin	4	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
17⅞	10⅝	Transm .55b	10	462	12¼	12¼	12⅝	
128	83	Trans pf4.50		2	92¼	92⅛	92¼	+ 7½
23¼	19⅜	Tranlnc .77e		16	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅜
15	9⅝	Trancco 4.3	8	13	10¼	10	10	+ ⅛
40¼	26½	Travelers 1	10	386	32	30½	32	+ ¾
50¼	36¾	Travelr pf 2		4	42½	42¼	42¼	
14⅞	4⅞	TrvLdg 25.e	9	458	7⅛	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
34¼	25½	TriCon 280.0		55	27⅞	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
34½	32¾	TriCn pf25.0		5	33¼	33	33	— ½
37	27¾	Tri SM 2.61e	10	33	32¼	31⅞	32¼	+ ¼
16½	11½	Triangin .80	8	21	13	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
21	12	TriangP 3.0	4	14	13¾	13½	13⅝	+ ⅜
25⅞	16	TrinityIn .56	8	39	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
57⅞	16	Tropicana	24	233	25⅝	24	24⅞	+ ⅜
34⅞	20¼	TRW In 1.04	8	99	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— 1
82½	59½	TRW pf4.50		4	59¾	59½	59¼	— ¾
89½	60½	TRW pf4.40		19	64	63¼	64	
15¾	11¾	TucsonG .78	9	49	13¾	13	13	— ½
12⅞	6½	TwenCe .05e	9	450	8⅝	7⅝	8¼	+ ½
25¼	11⅞	TylerCp .20	5	22	14⅞	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
		U						
34⅛	15⅝	UAL Inc	20	185	19	18½	19	— ⅛
33½	16	UAL pf.40		4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ 1⅛
22¼	15⅝	UARCO 1.10	8	23	17¼	17	17⅛	+ ⅜
19⅝	16⅝	UGI Cp 1.32	8	9	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
21⅜	11¾	UMC Ind .78	6	30	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
11¼	8½	Unerco .40b	6	6	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
55⅝	45⅝	UnNV 1.69e	8	1	52	52	52	— ⅞
48⅞	25⅝	U Camp 1.08	13	114	40⅛	39⅛	39¾	+ 1
51¾	33¼	UnCarb 2.10	9	444	37⅝	36⅜	36⅞	— ¼
41⅞	25½	UnCom 13.3	7	45	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅜
10⅝	4⅝	Union Corp	9	46	5⅝	5⅝	5½	
18⅝	16½	Un Elec 12.8	12	128	17	16⅝	16¾	
106	100½	UnEl 7lpf 8		1	101½	101½	101½	— 1
27⅞	4½	Un Fidelity	3	27	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
41¾	34⅝	UnOCal 1.60	9	126	36¼	35⅝	36	
54¼	46½	UOCa pf2.50		106	48	47⅞	48	+ ½
70½	51½	UPacCp 2.16	11	58	57⅛	56	57⅛	+ ⅞
13¼	9½	UnPac pf4.7		13	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
40	24¼	Unionam .84	9	52	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
16	10½	Uniroyal .70	7	182	11⅛	11	11½	+ ⅛
106½	100	Uniryal pf 8		z230	102	101	101⅛	+ ⅛
7⅞	1½	Unishops		9	2⅛	2¼	2⅞	
46¼	26⅝	Unit Air 1.80	6	63	30½	29¾	29¾	— ⅜
12⅝	6	Unit Brands	9	48	7½	7¼	7½	— ⅛
15½	12⅝	UBrd pf1.20		10	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
10	7¾	Unit Cp .72e		53	8½	8¼	8⅝	— ¼
15	6⅞	UnitFin Cal	5	90	8	7⅞	8	
31	19½	UnitGas .84	7	8	20¾	20⅝	20¾	+ ⅜
34⅛	29⅛	Utlium 2.24	8	7	30	29¾	30	
9⅞	5	Unit Ind .32	5	2	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ½
32⅞	10⅝	UnitInn .10	13	32	14¾	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅜
28⅞	17⅛	UJerBk 1.04	7	22	17½	17¼	17⅞	— ⅛
23½	17½	UnMM 1.30	6	83	19⅛	18¾	18⅞	— ⅜
13⅛	6	Un Nuclr		72	9⅛	8½	8¾	— ⅜
2⅞	1⅛	UnitPk Min		2	1⅛	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
27⅜	12⅛	UnRefng .32	6	7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
44⅞	37⅝	USFidG 2.40	10	109	40	39½	39⅞	+ ⅜
39¼	25¼	USFor 6.07e		12	27	26¼	26¾	+ ⅛
24⅞	17	US Frgt 1.40	9	43	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅛
27¾	20⅝	USGyps 1.60	8	133	22¾	22	22¾	+ ½
32¾	23¾	USGy pf1.80		38	25	24¾	25	
25¼	7½	USHome .76	4	65	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
21⅛	10⅝	US Ind .65	5	196	13	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛
35½	15½	USLeasg .20	14	23	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅜
16¼	12⅞	US Rlty 1.36	15	12	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
23¾	12⅝	US Shoe .75	7	35	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
35	28⅝	USSteel 1.60	8	305	30¾	29¾	30⅜	— ½
23	11⅝	USTcbac .76	9	48	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
23⅝	17⅝	UniTel 1	13	303	20⅛	19⅞	20	
7⅝	3⅞	UniTel wt		17	5	5	5	
30	24½	UnTl 2pf1.50		182	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	6⅛	Unitrode Cp	10	19	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅜
35	25¼	UnLeaf 1.64	7	3	29½	29½	29¼	
25½	16⅛	Univ Oil Pd	15	151	21⅜	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
87¾	72¼	Upjohn .88	46	238	84½	81⅝	82½	— ½
16½	11½	UrisBldg .40		2	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	— ⅛
26¾	21¾	USLIFE Co	12	182	25⅛	23½	25⅛	+ 1⅛
14⅛	11⅝	USLinc .49e		18	12	11⅞	12	
23¾	15	USM stp .60	5	9	17¼	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
33¾	26¼	USM pf2.10		5	27⅜	27	27⅜	— ⅛
46⅞	39⅞	Utah Int .44	27	100	42¾	42⅛	42⅝	— ⅛
38½	34¼	UtahPw 2.08	9	22	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞	
26½	23	UV Ind 1a	6	12	25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ¼
		V						
19½	9⅝	Varian Assc	13	331	11⅞	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
20¼	9½	VCA Cp .44	7	89	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	+ ¼
34⅞	23½	Veeder 1.60	7	12	25⅛	25¼	25⅞	+ ⅛
15	7⅞	VendoCo .40	9	8	8½	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
17	7	Venice .20b	6	35	9¾	9	9¼	+ ⅜
15½	14¾	VestSec .53e		30	15	14⅞	15	
34¼	20¼	VF Corp .59	11	1581	21½	20	20⅞	— ⅞
20	9	Viacom Int	16	34	9⅞	9⅛	9⅜	
18¾	9½	VictCmp .50	11	9	11	10⅛	11	+ ⅜
23⅝	18⅞	VaEPw 1.18	9	162	19¼	19½	19⅜	
19½	7⅛	Vornado .97t	4	39	9¼	8⅞	9	— ⅛
22½	16½	VSI Corp .52	8	7	17	16¾	17	
28½	22¾	VulMat 1.40	8	9	25¼	24¾	25¼	+ ⅛
13¼	10	VWR Un .48	6	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
		W						
44⅞	29⅞	Wachova .62	14	16	32⅞	31	32⅞	+ 1¾
96¾	63⅝	Wech pf2.20		50	67½	67½	67½	+ 3⅛
33⅝	21⅝	WacRl 2.53e	9	13	23¼	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
22⅞	15½	Walgreen 1	8	64	16⅛	15⅞	16	— ⅛
54⅞	49⅞	WalkrH 1.40	14	7	52⅛	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅜
25⅝	14⅝	WallBus .40	11	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
18⅝	11⅝	WallMur .60	4	16	13⅛	12¼	13⅛	+ 1⅛
33⅝	14⅝	WalMart Str	20	38	15	14¾	15	— ¼
33½	12	Wang Labs	22	55	15¾	15¼	15⅝	— ⅛
12	4⅞	Ward Foods		22	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
20½	12¼	Warnaco .80	6	4	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
16	10	WrnerCo .50	8	11	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅜
39⅞	13⅝	WrnCom .40	6	867	15⅝	14¾	15⅜	+ ⅜
78	26⅝	WrnC pf1.25		155	31	29½	31	+ ⅜
54⅞	45⅝	Warn Lamb	30	357	49⅝	48¼	49⅛	+ ⅜
43¼	22	WarnSwa 1	12	7	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
27⅞	23½	WashGs 1.88	7	22	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+ ¼
19¼	14⅝	WashStl .89	6	4	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ¼
22¼	20½	WasWP 1.44	10	30	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	— ⅛
41¾	16⅛	Watkin Jhns	13	25	18	17½	18	+ ⅛
11¼	6⅞	WayGos .60	7	4	6⅝	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
9⅝	7½	WeanUnit pf		1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
11⅛	7	Weathrd .40	6	3	8¼	8½	8⅝	
8⅛	4½	Webb Del E	4	85	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
17⅞	9½	WeinMcL .30	5	12	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
21¾	12⅝	WeisMkt .50	8	23	14⅛	13¾	14¼	
2⅝	1¼	Welbilt Corp		7	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
29½	19¾	WellsFar .86	9	57	22½	22	22	— ⅛
25⅞	20½	WllFM 2.06e	10	41	21⅞	21½	21⅞	— ⅛
21⅛	9½	WellsRG .60	5	27	11⅞	11⅝	11½	— ⅛
18¼	10½	WescoF .13r	6	13	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅜
63½	59½	WIPP pf4.50		z80	60½	60¼	60½	— ½
25⅞	19	WPlPep 1.20	6	5	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
14⅞	6½	WnAirL .10r	10	337	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
37¼	25⅞	WnBnc 1.40	8	95	27¼	26½	26⅞	— ⅛
14½	6⅛	Wn Pac Ind	9	20	7½	7⅜	7½	
49½	18⅞	WUnion 1.40	10	101	23⅛	21¾	22⅞	+ ⅞
99	56½	WnUn pf4.60		1	57½	57½	57½	+ 1
47⅝	31⅛	WestgEl .97	16	670	37	36⅞	36⅞	— 1
64	58⅝	Wst E pf3.80		240	59½	58½	58½	— ⅜
27¾	19⅞	Wshvco 1.05	12	45	25	24¾	25	— ⅛
31¾	24	Weybrg 1.28	7	3	24½	24	24	— ¼
64⅞	44½	Weyerhs .86	19	477	64½	63½	64⅛	— ⅛
58½	48¾	Wyhr pf2.75		31	57⅛	57	57	— ⅛
23¼	9⅝	WhelFry .40	13	115	14¼	13⅝	14¼	— ⅛
21⅝	11¾	WheelPitt St	4	20	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅜
64⅞	59⅝	WhelPlt pf 6		z200	60	59¾	59¾	— 1
53⅛	49	WhelPlt pf 5		z500	50¾	50	50	— ⅛
37½	23¾	Whirlpool .58	13	92	28½	28	28½	— ⅛
21⅞	11½	WhitCon .60	5	84	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	+ ⅛
41½	34	WhitC pfC 3		2	35	35	35	
16	8⅛	White Motor	10	60	9¾	9½	9½	
7¾	3½	Whittaker	9	117	3⅝	3¼	3½	
28⅞	16	WickesCrp 1	8	41	18⅞	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅝
8	5⅜	WiebIst .25b	6	16	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	
47⅛	21	WillRoss .48	14	32	22	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅜
56⅞	39	Williams Co	12	106	44	42¼	43½	— ½
36¼	19	Wms Co wt		180	25⅞	23⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
53	35¼	Wms C pf.80		13	38	38	38	— ⅛
41¾	32⅛	WinnDx 1.26	15	38	33¼	32⅞	33⅛	— ¼
27½	4⅝	Winnebago	8	554	6	5⅝	6	— ⅛
25½	22⅝	WisEIP 1.60	10	44	24½	24½	24⅞	+ ⅛
18	16⅝	WiscPS 1.24	9	11	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
24¾	16¼	WitcoCh .58	6	57	17⅝	16⅞	17	— ¼
60	41¾	Witco pf2.65		3	43	43	43	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅛	WolvW .05e	34	43	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
19⅝	11¼	Wometco .48	9	15	12	11⅝	12	
19⅞	9⅞	WoodsCp .48	6	21	11⅛	11½	11½	— ⅛
31⅞	19⅞	Wolwth 1.20	7	730	21¾	21⅜	21¾	— ⅛
47½	33¼	Wolw pf2.20		11	37½	36¼	35¾	— ½
7⅛	4⅞	World Arwy	11	14	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
68	57¼	Wrigley 2.43	12	9	59¼	59	59	
17½	10½	Wurlitzr .80	6	9	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅜
11⅝	4	Wyly Corp		30	4⅝	4⅛	4½	— ⅛
		X-Y-Z						
170	139½	XeroxCp .88	46	382	154¼	151½	152⅞	— 1⅛
28½	15	Xtra 1.57t	5	20	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	9¼	YngsDr .20e	15	11	11⅝	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
43½	16¼	ZaleCorp .68	9	115	18½	17½	18½	+ ⅛
35	15	Zale pfA .30		4	16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
37¼	22	Zapata Corp	7	106	24⅛	23⅛	23⅝	— ⅜
29¾	9	Zayre Corp	5	53	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ½
56	33¾	ZenithR 1.52	13	243	37⅝	36½	37¼	+ ½
20⅞	10¼	Zurn Ind .28	13	66	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ¼

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in prekeding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

American Stock Exchange Trading

High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]								

(Continued on next page.)

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, July 12.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Thurs.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.65	*.32¾
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*.69	*.49⅞
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	*.31	.21¼
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	132.00	126.00
Iron 2, Fdry Phila, ton	87.92	83.35
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	53-54	36-37
Lead spot, lb.	.16½	.13½-.16
Copper elec., lb.	.60-.60¼	.50½-.51
Tin (Straits), lb.	2.27¼	1.76½
Zinc E.St.L. basis, lb.	.20¼-.21	.18
Silver N.Y., oz.	—	1.75½

COMMODITY Indices

Moody's Index: base 100 Dec. 31, 1931† ... 583.5 ... 417.2

* Nominal. † Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES

July 12, 1973

World sugar No. 11: Sept. 9.55-43, Oct. 9.15-03, March 8.52-47, May 8.33-25, July 8.17 n, Sept. 8.01 n, Oct. 7.95.

Wool: July 236.0 b, Oct. 237.0 b, March 231.5 b, May 225.5 b, July 222.0 b.

Cocoa: July 73.10, Sept. 75.00, Dec. 69.00, March 64.00, May 62.05, July 60.75, Sept. 59.40.

Copper: Sept. 66.45, Oct. 65.55, Dec. 63.45, Jan. 62.35, March 60.95, May 79.60, July 72.20.

Orange juice: Sept. 49.40 b, Nov. 50.70 b, Jan. 51.00 b, March 51.65 b, May 52.30 b, July 52.65 b, Sept. 52.85 b.

Silver: Sept. 278.00, Dec. 284.60, Jan. 286.70, March 258.80, May 292.60, July 295.60, Sept. 296.40.

COTTON No. 2

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
Oct.	55.29	56.45	55.29	55.70	+35
Dec.	53.70	54.45	53.15	53.80	+35
March	52.92	54.02	52.92	53.53	+51
May	52.70	53.43	52.73	53.30	+60
July	52.45	52.83	52.45	b52.55	+20
Oct.	49.80	49.83	49.60	b47.40	+15
Dec.	48.60	48.42	47.70	b47.80	

b—Bid.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
WHEAT					
Jul	2.81	2.83	2.76½	2.81	2.73
Sep	2.75	2.78⅛	2.71	2.73½	2.68⅛
Dec	2.76	2.77⅝	2.69	2.72	2.67⅝
Mar	2.75	2.78⅝	2.69	2.72	2.68⅝
May	2.70	2.73½	2.63	2.66	2.63½
CORN					
Jul	2.29	2.34	2.28	2.33	2.24
Sep	2.13	2.19	2.12	2.14	2.07
Dec	2.05	2.12½	2.02	2.03¾	2.03⅛
Mar	2.08	2.13	2.04	2.06½	2.05¼
May	2.08	2.15	2.04½	2.06½	2.05¾
SOYBEANS					
Jul	7.75	7.90	7.30	7.87	7.50
Aug	7.50	7.80	7.50	7.80	7.40
Sep	6.45	7.09	6.41	6.80	6.70
Nov	6.10	6.35	6.05	6.35	5.96
Jan	6.00	6.30	6.00	6.30	5.90
Mar	5.98	6.27	5.98	6.23	5.89
May	5.95	6.26½	5.95	6.26½	5.87
SOYBEAN OIL					
Jul	19.50	19.70	19.33	a19.65	b19.35
Aug	18.75	19.25	18.55	18.70	18.60
Sep	17.90	18.30	17.90	18.05	17.25
Oct	16.90	17.20	16.75	16.90	16.70
Dec	15.75	16.15	15.60	15.65	15.50
Jan	15.60	15.90	15.40	15.45	15.40
Mar	15.45	15.74	15.25	15.35	15.35
May	15.50	15.60	15.10	15.23	15.15
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Jul	240.00	236.00	210.00	236.00	235.00
Aug	226.00	247.00	217.00	243.00	230.00
Sep	222.03	234.03	218.00	234.00	213.00
Oct	203.00	211.50	200.00	211.50	196.60
Dec	189.00	200.00	188.00	200.00	185.00
Jan	186.50	197.00	186.50	197.00	183.00
Mar	186.00	195.00	185.00	195.03	180.00
May	194.00	195.00	185.00	195.00	180.00
SILVER					
Aug	278.10	278.10	274.00	277.00	278.10
Oct	288.00	288.00	278.50	281.60	284.00
Dec	292.00	292.20	284.00	286.50	288.50
Feb	285.00	295.70	287.50	290.80	292.10
Apr	297.00	298.50	289.50	293.70	295.00
Jun	300.30	303.80	292.50	297.30	297.50
Aug	302.20	303.00	294.50	297.20	299.70
Oct	303.00	305.20	297.50	301.00	301.50
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Aug	53.25	53.65	53.250	50.37	b47.90
Oct	53.45	53.80	50.25	50.50	50.35
Dec	53.30	53.77	53.50	53.57	50.25
Feb	53.50	50.90	53.45	50.67	50.30
Apr	49.90	50.30	43.77	49.97	47.62
Jun	49.80	50.20	47.75	50.02	47.52
Aug	47.30	b49.65	a47.25	47.42	48.73

Sales: Aug 3094; Oct 3554; Dec 3320; Feb 1616; Apr 425; Jun 96; Aug 6

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
SHELL EGGS					
Jul	55.50	b55.60	55.50	55.55	55.00
Aug	59.50	60.30	59.50	60.15	b56.30
Sep	66.25	67.70	66.25	66.85	b65.75
Oct	65.53	67.05	65.50	65.65	b65.53
Nov	69.00	70.00	68.00	68.00	b68.85
Dec	72.10	73.40	70.60	70.85	71.60
Jan	68.00	68.55	66.95	67.25	67.50
Feb	64.25	65.00	63.50	64.00	64.00

Sales: Jul 6; Aug 99; Sep 1681; Oct 129; Nov 168; Dec 1533; Jan 64; Feb 65

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
LIVE HOGS					
Jul	46.50	46.55	45.90	46.10	45.47
Aug	47.45	47.80	47.00	47.67	47.05
Oct	47.80	48.15	47.53	47.82	47.27
Dec	48.15	48.45	47.83	47.92	47.60
Feb	48.00	48.40	47.60	47.82	47.70
Apr	45.75	46.40	45.55	45.95	45.60
Jun	46.00	46.45	45.75	45.87	45.55
Jul	45.00	45.75	45.00	45.02	a44.50
Aug	43.75	44.53	43.75	44.22	b43.35

Sales: Jul 483; Aug 565; Oct 1307; Dec 1463; Feb 765; Apr 251; Jun 63; Jul 48; Aug 25.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
FROZEN PORK BELLIES					
Jul	—	—	—	b58.70	b58.70
Aug	—	—	—	b58.20	b58.23
Feb	73.60	73.47	69.55	73.25	b67.37
Mar	69.25	69.30	69.00	69.25	b68.87
May	68.45	69.80	a68.05	68.27	68.20
Jul	67.40	67.40	a67.05	67.75	66.87
Aug	—	—	—	66.12	b66.12

Sales: Jul 0; Aug 0; Feb 1790; Mar 375; May 182; Jul 2; Aug 0

Open interest: Jul 720; Aug 2048; Feb 2244; Mar 658; May 153; Jul 12; Aug 1

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

Market Summary

Most Actives—New York

July 12, 1973

Ramada In	270,200	10⅛	+
Texaco Inc	184,500	32⅝	—
Magnavox	174,900	10⅝	+
VF Corp	158,100	20⅞	—
Ford Mot	141,000	55⅝	—
FstNat City	133,800	42½	+
Am Tel&Tel	132,700	51⅞	+
Nat Airlines	131,300	15⅛	—
Searle GD	123,800	37½	—
FedNat Mtg	121,100	18⅜	—
Am Airlin	115,600	11⅛	—
IntTelTel	113,100	32¼	—
Dow Chem	106,400	52⅛	—
Colg Palm	104,730	31⅞	+
Allied Chem	98,300	34⅛	—

	Today	Prev.
Volume (in millions)	16.40	[illegible]
Advances	855	[illegible]
Declines	625	[illegible]
Unchanged	353	[illegible]
Total issues	1782	[illegible]
New 1973 highs	11	
New 1973 lows	40	

Most Actives—American

	Vol.	Close	Ch.
Am Agroncs	252,150	1⅞	—
Teleprompt	210,700	14¼	—
TWA wt	83,700	6⅛	—
Syntex	65,900	87	—
Champ Ho	52,400	5⅜	—
Fam Dol St	35,400	8	—
FoxSta Phot	31,400	70⅛	+
BanstrCll Lt	30,200	24⅛	—
Prent Hall	27,700	21⅛	+
Imper Oil	26,300	41⅞	—

Approx total stock sales 2,180,000
Stock sales year ago 3,9[illegible]

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
22.73	22.52	22.65	+ .1

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	N.C.
30 Ind	923.37	910.82	895.39	901.94	—
20 Trn	164.04	165.97	162.06	164.00	—
15 Utl	103.09	103.82	101.31	102.15	—
65 Stk	276.22	278.65	272.73	275.96	—

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrial	119.45	116.93	118.76	—
20 Railroads	35.82	35.12	35.47	—
55 Utilities	54.10	53.57	53.59	—
500 Stocks	105.62	104.18	105.53	—

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	55.78	55.32	55.80	—
Industrials	61.30	60.81	61.07	—
Transportation	34.31	33.93	34.17	—
Utility	37.90	37.61	37.87	—
Finance	68.44	67.70	68.41	+

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	Short
July 11	314,938	332,394	[illegible]
July 10	255,029	314,913	[illegible]
July 9	255,714	309,328	[illegible]
July 6	236,676	292,193	[illegible]
July 5	241,003	280,651	[illegible]
July 3	248,726	298,824	[illegible]

* These totals are included in the sales figures.

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-11

Air Prod | CentTelUt | Helena Rub
Am Steriliz | Champ Spk | Hudson B.
Bucy Erie | Fstlnt Bksh | Schlmbrgr
Builders Inv | Foxboro |

NEW LOWS-48

Amal Sug | Fieldcrst M | Penna Pw
Am Dist Tel | GINNek pfB | Pennz. pf
ApPw 8.12pf | Ill Power | Ph El 7.85
Armour pf | KalsC 2.50pf | PSEG 7.9
Bank of Va | Kentcky Ut | Reliance El
Bklyn UGas | LongILt pfI | Sierra Pa
Carborun | Nat Gypsm | Sonesta
ClvEl 7.56pf | NiM 6.10pf | SCarEG
Coltin 1.60pf | Norfk West | Super. Va
Cont Can | Norlnd PS | Texaco
Crocker Nat | Occi 2.16pf | TRW 4.50
Daytn PwLt | OhEd 7.36pf | VF Corp
DetE 7.36pf | OhPow pfC |
duPnt 4.50pf | Orange Rk |

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on July 12, 1973

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
11650	Abitibi	$10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
100	Acklands	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅜
1843	Agnico E	575	565	575	+25
1000	Agra Ind	$11¾	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
32945	Alta Gas T	$12½	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
4500	Alminex	650	640	640	
100	Alta Nat	$20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
300	Algo Cent	$15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
3165	Argus C pr	$12¼	12½	12¼	
4345	Bank N S	$33½	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
7413	Bell Canad	$41⅞	41½	41⅞	
5128	Bethm	$16¼	15⅝	16¼	+ ⅛
104450	Block Bros	275	265	275	+15
3145	Bovis Cor	215	210	215	+ 5
2400	Bralor Res	255	245	245	— 5
45555	Brenda M	765	695	755	+70
500	BC Forest	$17⅞	17½	17½	
2790	BP Can	$15½	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
29464	Brunswk	510	490	500	
635	Cal Pow	$24⅞	24¼	24¼	— ¼
11300	Camflo	925	890	925	+50
550	Can Malt	$29½	29	29	— ½
1100	C Pakrs C	$23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
1450	Can Perm	$18¼	18	18	— ⅛
355	C Cablesy	$15	14⅝	15	+ ½
2100	C Hydro	$8⅜	8	8	— ⅛
5053	C Imp Bank	$30	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
26690	C Ind Gas	$7⅞	7½	7⅞	— ⅛
1050	Cdn Tire	$53	52⅞	53	+ ¼
55	Cassiar	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
1500	Celanese	410	403	410	
11700	Chemalloy	320	310	320	+ 5
2200	Chieftan D	10	995	995	— 5
4145	C Holiday	$8½	8¼	8½	
1311	Clarcan	465	455	455	—15
2425	Coldstm	350	340	350	+20
1800	C Morisn	195	192	192	— 3
9000	C Rambler	425	395	405	+ 5
11900	Con Bldg	275	265	270	
18600	C Tung	205	193	195	+ 5
5300	Con Distrb	$21¾	21¼	21⅝	
8470	Cons Gas	$16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
550	Conwest	625	625	625	+15
400	Cop Fields	154	154	154	— 1
34500	Craigmt	725	690	725	+35
80	Crush Intl	$12½	12	12½	
21	Cygnus A	$7¼	7¼	7¼	
63	Cygnus B	$7¼	7¼	7¼	
3485	Denison	$35½	35	35½	
4300	Dicknsn	385	360	380	+15
2207	Dofasco	$26⅞	26¾	26¾	
1715	Dom Store	$14¼	14	14	
140	Dupont	$27¾	27¾	27¾	
900	Dylex L A	$8½	8⅛	8⅛	+ ¼
1965	East Sull	295	280	280	
600	Emco	$5¼	5¼	5¼	
2455	Falcon	$76	75	76	+ ½
10140	Falcon C	$14	13¾	13¾	
3600	Francana	900	870	900	+30
75	Fraser	$21¾	21¾	21¾	
1000	Gen Distrb	$14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅜
2200	Gnt Mascot	300	293	293	— 7
35600	Gibraltar	$15¼	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅜
37550	Granduc	420	375	400	+25
1475	GL Paper	$22	21¾	22	+ ⅜
25	Gt W Life	$62	62	62	+ ½
1970	Guar Trst	$12½	12	12	— ⅛
8146	Gulf Can	$36¼	35¾	36	— ½
1125	Hawker S	445	435	440	+ 5
750	Hollinger	$46½	46	46½	
4700	Houston O	340	335	335	— 5
1075	H Bay Co	$18	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
1900	Huron Eri	$27¾	27	27⅛	— ⅝
4490	IAC	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
110	Indusmin	$10½	10½	10½	— ½
700	Inglis	$18	18	18	— ¼
710	Inland Gas	$10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
2520	Int Mogul	$13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
3381	Intpr Pipe	$24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
9090	Inv Grp A	$9⅛	8¾	8⅞	
1068	Janoc Corp	$6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
600	Kaiser Re	300	295	300	+10

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

	Bid	Ask
Aer Lingus 8¼-81	95¼	96¼
Am.Brands 8-81	97¾	98¾
Anglo-Am 7½-87	85¼	87¼
Amax 8-76	97	97½
Amax 8¼-86	95¼	120¼
ASEA 8½-88	93¼	94¼
Ashland 8-87	93¼	94¼
Au.I-Swiss 8-87	93¼	94¼
Bk Tokyo 7½-76	96½	97½
B.N.P. 8½-77	95½	97½
Barclay 8¼-85	97½	98½
Beecham 8¼-86	95½	97½
BICC 7½-87	85½	87½
Borg Warn 8-77	96½	97½
Borregaard 8¼-86	97	98
CII PTT 8-85	95	96
Carlsberg 8¼-84	93½	94½
Carrier 8-87	93¼	94¼
C Lafarge 8¼-86	96½	97½
C.F.E. 8-87	85½	89½
Com Union	97¼	93¼
Cont Oil 7-83	90½	91½
Conoco 8-86	94	95
Cont Tel 8¼-85	93	94
Copen City 8-84	96	97½
Copen Coun 7¼-87	89½	90½
Copen Tel 8½-86	96	97
Corning 8½-85	93¾	100¾
Cut Ham 8-87	94	95
Denmark 9-92	101½	102½
Denmark 7½-78	87	88
Dow Cor 8½-86	99	100
Dupont 7½-78	95½	96½
E.D.F. 8½-86	99½	100½
E.I.B. 7½-81	97	98
E.I.B. 8½-85	100	101
E.I.B. 7½-80	93¼	94¼
Esso 7½-75	96½	97½
Esso 8-85 Nov	92	93
Escom 8½-85	95½	96½
FinMingk 8½-85	96	97
Ford 8-87	99	100
GenMills 8-86	100	101
GenMot 8½-86	100	101
GenMot 8-85	100	101
Granges 8½-80	92	93
Grolier 8½-86	93½	94½
GTE 8½-86	93½	94½
Guar Tov 8-87	93½	94½
Haas 8-83	94½	95½
Haas 8½-85	102½	103½
Hambros 7¼-87	93¼	94¼
Helsinki 8¼-85	99	100
Hill Samuel 8½-86	97½	98½
Iceland 8-87	89	90
I.C.I. 7½-92	86½	87½
I.N.I. 8-87	90	91
Ireland 8½-89	91	92
I.S.E. 8¼-86	94	95
Intl Util 8¼-87	96	97
Kimberley 8½-86	98¼	99¼
Klein Ben 8¼-87	96	97
Lyons 8¼-86	97	98
Metro Est 8¼-86	96½	97½
Monsanto 8-85	100¾	101¾
Mount Isa 8½-85	94	95
Newfoundld 8½-86	99¼	100¼
Nickel (Le) 9-86	100	101
NorgKomBk 7½-8	85¼	86¼
Ontario 8½-86	97¼	98¼
Oslo 8½-86	96	97
Otis Elv 8¼-85	100¼	101¼
OwensCorn 9-86	100¼	101¼
Pakema 8½-85	97¼	98¼
Pennwalt 8-85	91½	92½
Petronor 8½-85	97½	98½
PhilMorris 8-78	100¼	101¼
PhilMorris 8½-85	100	101
Plessey 8½-85	94½	95½
QuebecHyd 8½-86	98¼	99¼
Queensld 8½-86	94¼	95¼
Ralston 7½-87	88½	89½
Rank 8¼-86	98	99
Richardson 8½-85	100	101
S.A.S. 8-88	92½	93½
Scott 8½-86	99¼	100¼
Shell 8-86	96¾	97¾
Shell 7½-87	93½	91½
Sth Africa 8-87	89½	90½
Sybron 8-87	92½	93½
Textron 7¾-87	87½	90½
Transamer 8½-86	95¼	96¼
Transocean 8-85	94½	95½
Transocean 8-84	95	96
Transocsan 7½-87	87¼	93½
T.R.W. 8½-85	92¾	93¾
Union Oil 7-79	91¼	92¼
Union Oil 7½-87	87¼	88¼
Utah 8-87	93	94
Volvo 8-87	93	94
Wellcome 8½-87	93	94
Will Glyn 8½-87	95¾	96¾
Apco 6-89	70	71½
Alusuisse 4½-87	93½	95½
Amer Can 4¼-88	81½	82½
Am Tob 5¼-88	109½	111½
Ashland 5-88	85½	86½
BroadHale 4½-87	97½	98½
Chevron 5-88	120	121½
Chcsebg 5¼-84	137	139
Chrysler 4¼-88	74	75
Chrysler 5-88	77½	78½
Cont Tel 5½-88	101¼	102¼
Cumminz In 6¼-86	93	97
Dart Ind 4¾-87	105¼	106¼
EastKodak 4½-88	146½	148
Fedders 5-92	74	75
Firestone 5-88	90½	91½
Ford 5-83	95½	96½
Ford 6-86	103½	104½
GenElec 4¼-85	105	106
GenElec 4¼-87	102	103
Gen Foods 4½-87	96	97
Gillette 4¾-87	102	103
Halliburt 4½-87	130	131½
Honeywell 6-86	109½	110½
I.S.E. 5-88	82¾	83¾
I.S.E. 6¼-89	89	90
J. Logan 4½-83	84½	86
LTV 5-88	47	48½
MarMidland 5-88	95	96
Mass Mut 6¼-87	88½	89½
Miles 4¾-93	97½	98½
Morgan JP 4¼-87	121	122
Motorola 4½-83	123	124½
Murphy Oil 5-59	126	127½
Nabisco 5¼-88	100½	101½
Owens Ill 4½-88	98	99
PanAm 5¼-88	71½	72½
Penney JC 4½-87	107½	108½
Phil Lamp 4¼-83	121	122
R.C.A. 5-88	90	91
Revlon 4½-87	102½	103½
Revlon 4¼-87	96¼	97¼
Reynolds M 5-88	69½	70
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	108	109
Texaco 4½-88	97¼	98¼
UnCarb 4¼-85	94¼	95¼
WarnLam 4½-87	118	119

Convertible Bonds

	Bid	Ask
Addressog 4½-88	63½	65
Amexco 4½-87	113	114
Am Mol 6-92	107½	109½
Amoco 5½-84	117½	119½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	95.77	89.81	119.46
Previous	95.76	89.77	118.24

European Gold Markets

July 12, 1973

	Op.	Cl.	N.C.
London Fix	120.50	121.00	+ 2.00
Zurich	119.75	120.75	+ 2.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	125.27	122.86	+ 2.56

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Eurodollars

July 12, 1973

	Bid	Ask	Change Bid
7 Day Fix	9	9 1/4	—
One Month	9 5/8	9 3/4	+ 1/2
3 Months	9 13/16	9 15/16	+ 5/16
6 Months	9 13/16	9 15/16	+ 1/8
One Year	9 7/16	9 9/16	—

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1973 High	1973 Low
Amsterdam	130.4	129.7	144.8	127.2
Brussels	159.34	160.09	166.56	154.14
Frankfurt	125.93	126.84	156.21	123.00
London 30	434.3	431.6	509.5	426.5
London 500	185.59	185.38	217.55	183.35
Milan	128.40	124.46	147.26	98.46
Paris	103.1	103.1	113.3	99.8
Sydney	561.13	557.66	667.37	531.40
Tokyo (n)	276.21	273.13	422.48	240.11
Tokyo (o)	4912.33	4868.36	5359.74	4377.77
Zurich	361.7	363.1	418.8	349.7

(n) new, (o) old.

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1375	Algoma	$18½	18¼	18½	+ ¼
163	Asbestos	$15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
2405	Bank Mont	$18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
4200	Bombard	365	360	360	— 5
730	Brinco	$5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
3100	Can Cement	$14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
25680	Cdn Int Pow	$13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
3500	Com BusM	$9	9	9	— ⅛
3175	Con Bath	$23⅛	22¾	23⅛	+ 1
350	Crn Zell A	$20½	20½	20½	— ¼
250	Dom Bridge	$36¼	36	36¼	+ ¼
9200	Dom Text	$7⅛	7¼	7⅛	— ⅛
1650	Fncl Col	$8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
1005	Laur Fin	$11¾	11⅞	11¾	
3200	Molson A	$26	25	25	— 1
5200	Mont Trust	$20½	20⅛	20½	— ¼
200	Phoenix C	305	300	305	+ 5
555	Power Cp	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
7302	Price Co	$14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅛
5733	Royal Bank	$34¾	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
1600	Royal Trst	$22¾	22⅝	22⅝	
1305	St L Colum	130	130	130	— 5
900	Steinberg A	$25	24½	25	+ ⅛
1000	Super Elec	160	160	160	—10
1175	Zellers	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛

Total sales 1,707,930 shares.

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on July 12, 1973

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Thursday.

Tokyo Exchange

July 12, 1973

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	342	Matsu El Wks	780
Canon Camera	273	Mits. Hvy Ind.	247
Dai Nip. Print.	553	Mitsubi Corp.	502
Fuji Bank	575	Mitsui Co.	578
Fuji Photo	341	Mitsukoshi	650
Hitachi	245	Nippon Elec.	236
Honda Motor	852	Sharp	283
C. Itoh	693	Shiseido	1,160
Jap. Air Lines	—	Sony Corp.	4,410
Kansai El P	895	Sumitomo Bk	577
Kao Soap	416	Taisho Marine	495
Kirin Brewery	432	Takeda Chem.	249
Komatsu	341	Teijin	257
Kubota I Wks	435	Tokyo Marine	908
Matsu E Ind.	722	Toray	245
		Toyota Motor	818

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Rowntree Is Hit With Heavy Loss In Cocoa Futures

LONDON, July 12 (AP).—The highly volatile cocoa futures market has brought losses estimated at up to £20 million to Rowntree MacKintosh, a leading British candy manufacturer.

Disclosing this today, the company said it had asked for dealings in its stocks on the London Stock Exchange to be suspended. The firm's board said it had allocated £10 million from its reserves to meet losses on the cocoa transactions.

The company's stock slumped 25 pence to 220 today. The drop wiped £9 million off the market value of the company.

The firm said it had become aware of transactions in the company's name on the cocoa futures market which were not disclosed to the board and which involved the company in substantial commitments. It said one of the directors had resigned, but that there was no question of fraud or personal gain.

Rowntree is the second major British company to announce a heavy loss on the cocoa market. Fergusson, Wild and Co., a subsidiary of William Baird and Co., said Tuesday that as a result of unauthorized dealings by a cocoa market dealer, it had incurred a loss likely to total about £1.5 million before tax relief.

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, July 12 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches rose $237 million to $1.76 billion in the week ended July 4, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday. This is $934 million more than the figure for Eurodollar borrowing in the week ended July 5, 1972.

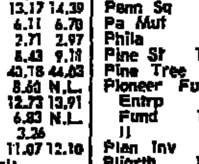
MODARCO S.A.

AUGMENTATION DE CAPITAL

Le Conseil d'Administration a procédé, dans les limites du capital autorisé, à une augmentation du capital social de 5 à 6 millions de U.S. $ par une émission réservée de 1 million nominal de U.S. $, au cours de 135 U.S. $.

Ces actions n'ont pas eu droit au dividende intérimaire de 2,50 U.S. $ payé valeur 29 juin 1973.

Le Conseil d'Administration.

When in Washington, D.C.
"Our 27th year"
MEET ME AT

BLACKIE'S House of Beef.

You get so much more in the Herald Tribune.

هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
80¼	12½	BraunEn .44	5	7	12¾	12½	12½	
16¾	12	Brewer .40	7	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
3¼	1⅝	BroDart Ind	10	42	1¾	1½	1¾	+¼
8¼	2¼	Brody Seats	5	5	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
9⅝	4⅝	BrooksP .16	11	2	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+¼
4⅞	2	BrownCo wt		7	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
32¾	19⅞	BwnFA .40b	15	10	21¾	21¼	21¼	—¼
33⅝	21	BwnFB .40b	14	8	21½	21	21	—¾
5¼	5	BrwnF pf.40		4	5¼	5¼	5¼	
34¾	24¼	BTMtg 2.67e	10	24	28½	28¼	28½	+¼
7⅞	3	BTU Eng	35	2	3½	3½	3½	—⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Buehler Cp	22	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
15⅞	9⅝	Buell In .25r	6	8	10	10½	10½	+⅛
8½	4½	Builder .20	4	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
37⅛	15⅞	BundyCp 1a	6	3	17	16¾	16¾	—½
5⅛	1½	Burgess Ind		14	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
20¼	10	Burnsint .60	15	17	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+½
10½	4¼	Butler Aviat	8	7	7½	7½	7½	—¼
27¾	16	Buttes G Oil	31	111	23⅛	22⅝	23	—¼

C

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8⅝	3⅝	Cablcom Gn		6	4½	4¼	4½	+⅛
9⅛	6¼	Cagles In A	9	8	6¼	6¼	6¼	
19⅞	7¾	Calder .15b	7	40	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	+⅝
13⅛	5⅝	Calcomp		10	7⅝	7½	7½	
24⅝	15¼	Cal PrtCm 1	9	1	15⅛	15½	15½	
13⅜	6⅛	Camcoln .05		17	7¼	6⅝	7	+¼
8⅝	5 1-16	CampChib	69	30	7¾	7 9-16	7 11-16	
11¼	8⅛	Campln .30b	5	5	11⅝	11⅜	11½	+⅛
4⅝	2⅝	CdnExp GO	45	17	3¼	3 3-16	3 3-16	—1-16
11	5 9-16	Cdn Homstd	73	23	6⅝	6 5-16	6⅝	+¼
14	12¼	CdnIntPw 1	4	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	
9⅞	5⅞	CdoJvln .30t	275	108	8⅝	8	8¼	+¼
5⅞	3⅝	CdnMar .10e	13	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅛	5⅝	Cdn Marrill		10	6	6	6	+⅛
15⅞	9⅝	Cdn Occidnt	12	40	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
80⅝	41	Cdn SuprOil	62	23	51	50⅛	50⅞	+⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Canvarl Inf		5	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
8⅛	4½	Capital Res	11	22	5	4¾	5	+⅜
5⅝	3	CapitFd .12	8	10	3	3	3	—⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Capitol Inds	13	32	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
21⅝	4⅞	Caresse .20	5	49	7⅛	6½	6⅞	+⅜
100	79¾	Carnatn .88	25	57	84⅞	82½	84⅞	+1¾
15½	11¾	CarPipl .80b	9	8	13½	13⅜	13½	
72½	45¾	CaroPL pf 5		240	68	67½	68	+1½
9⅝	4	Carr wt		30	5⅝	4⅞	5⅝	+⅝
9	4	Carrols Dev	9	4	4½	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
20½	16⅞	Castle A .86	5	4	17⅝	17½	17½	
2¼	1⅛	Castleton In	34	23	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
20⅝	10	Castlwd Int	21	11	14¾	13¾	14	+¼
13¼	6½	Cavitron Cp	21	2	7	7	7	+⅛
4⅞	1⅝	CelluCraft		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
66¼	53½	CenPL pf 4		z50	53⅞	52⅝	52⅞	—⅝
8⅝	4¼	CentSec .06e		103	5⅝	4⅞	5⅛	+⅛
6⅝	3⅞	CentInd .11r	6	6	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
15½	9½	Cenvill Com	3	2	10½	10½	10½	+⅛
6⅝	3	Certified Cp	4	5	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+⅛
2⅞	1	Certron Cp	27	8	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	+⅛
9½	5¼	ChadMill .40	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
14⅞	3⅞	ChamtpH .02	12	524	6	5⅝	5¾	—⅛
8⅝	6	CHBFds .23r	5	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
27¼	22¾	ChiRiv 1.80a	8	5	23⅝	23½	23½	—⅛
11⅞	3⅝	ChicUnl .51t	7	9	4⅞	4½	4½	—⅝
20¾	9	Child World	17	11	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+½
4⅝	1⅞	Christian Cb	8	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+⅛
19⅞	15¼	CICvF 1.80e		5	16⅝	16½	16½	—⅞
4⅝	1⅜	ClMtgGr wt		37	2	1⅞	2	
5⅞	2⅝	Cinema 5 Lt	18	23	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—¼
2	⅞	Cinerama		7	1	1	1	
36½	10	Circle K .26	12	84	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+⅜
9½	4⅝	CitznFirl .16	8	9	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	—⅛
18¾	15⅝	CtMtg 1.67e	10	7	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+⅛
3⅝	1⅞	CtMtgl wt		3	2	2	2	
9⅝	7	CityGsFl .50	6	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—¼
10¾	6⅝	CK Petrolm	25	10	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	—⅜
3⅝	1⅞	Clark Cons	18	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
18⅞	9¾	Clark Gr .30	6	3	10	10	10	—⅛
17⅞	8⅝	Clarkan Ind	9	30	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛	+1
10½	3⅝	Clarostat	6	17	5⅝	4⅞	5⅛	+½
11½	5½	Clopay .05r	4	10	6	5⅞	6	+¼
4⅝	2½	CMI Corp	37	34	3	3	3	—⅛
61¾	13	CMI Inv wt		71	17	15½	16¾	+½
8⅝	2½	CoBuild Cos	2	1	3	3	3	
12⅝	7½	Coachmn In	5	20	8¼	8	8¼	
14⅝	6⅝	Codesco .10e	11	13	8⅝	8¼	8¼	+⅛
20⅝	11	Coff Mat .48	15	74	17	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
7⅞	3⅝	Cohu In .15e	10	3	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+⅛
20¼	4⅝	Colt Intl	7	158	6¼	5⅝	5⅞	—¼
26⅝	11⅝	Cole Nat .48	7	9	12½	12¼	12½	+⅛
33	14⅝	Coleman .44	12	148	17⅝	16¾	17⅝	+⅝
12⅝	6⅝	ColfTow .07e	4	7	8	7⅝	8	+⅛
31⅞	3½	Col Coml .30	8	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10⅝	6⅝	ColonSnd .30	11	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
25⅝	15⅝	ColwelC .28	8	11	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
37⅝	25⅞	ColwM 2.89e	9	10	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+⅛
13¼	7	ColwMtg wt		6	9⅝	9½	9½	+⅛
44	15	Comb Com	19	49	25	22½	25	+2¼
36⅝	14⅝	Cmbustn Eq	16	76	18⅝	17½	18⅝	+⅜
21¼	8⅝	ComtAlll .27	7	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
16¾	11⅞	CmlMet .60b	5	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
9	3	Commodor	8	4	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
7⅞	2⅜	ComHlth Cp	10	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
16⅝	5¼	ComPsyc Ct	10	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
30½	24¼	Com PS 1.62	7	2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+⅛
6¼	4	Compac Cp	7	1	4½	4½	4½	+⅛
2⅝	1¼	CompuDyn	22	29	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
32⅝	17¼	Compugrp	12	184	21¾	20	21	—½
2⅝	2	Comput Eq	16	5	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
8⅝	1¾	Comput Inv	6	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	
4⅝	2⅝	Cmput Mch		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
16½	9⅝	Conche .08e	6	2	10½	10⅝	10½	+⅛
5¼	2⅝	Concrd Fab	28	19	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	+⅛
7⅝	2½	Condec Crp	22	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅝	3⅝	Connlly Con	19	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14⅝	8	Conrac .44a	12	219	14⅞	14⅝	14½	—⅛
13⅝	10⅝	Conrock .80	7	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
11⅞	4⅛	Conroy Inc	5	13	4½	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
5	2⅝	Con Oil Gas		32	3⅝	2⅞	3	—⅛
14⅞	8¼	Cons Ref .20	8	6	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+⅛
11⅞	7	Consyne Cp	15	13	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
2¼	1⅛	Cont Mater	7	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
5⅝	2½	Cont Tel wt		19	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
16¼	9	Cook Elc .32	10	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+¼
22⅞	14⅝	Cook Ind	4	67	18	17	18	+1⅛
19⅞	14¼	CookPV .80a	6	2	15½	15½	15½	+¼
9⅝	4⅝	Cop Jar .20a	7	5	5½	5⅝	5½	
14⅝	4¼	Cordon Intl	10	110	7	6¾	6⅞	+⅛
81¼	14	Core Labs	16	4	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	—⅜
5⅞	3	Cousins wt		10	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
6¾	2¼	Craig Corp	5	84	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
8	5	CramrE .21t	72	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
9½	4	Creativ Mgt	6	33	6¼	5⅝	5⅞	—⅛
20⅝	15¼	CreaIP 2.20a	11	11	17½	17⅜	17½	
4½	2⅝	Crest Foam	30	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
4	1⅝	Crestmont		15	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	
23¼	17¼	Crmptn .86	7	14	19¼	19	19	—⅛
23⅝	13½	CwnCP 1.18t	16	5	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+⅛
13	7⅝	Crown I .10e	5	4	8	7⅞	8	
17⅝	12	CSECorp .32	5	11	12⅞	12½	12⅝	—⅛
14½	5½	Cubic Cp .20	10	16	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	—⅝
4⅝	2¼	Curtis Math		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
18⅝	6½	CutlerA .22p		18	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	+⅝
17½	11⅝	CW Transpr	4	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	

D

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
19	12¾	Danielin .24	8	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	+⅛
4⅝	2¼	Data Prod	13	13	3⅛	3	3	
16¼	8⅝	DavsFd .09h	15	8	15⅝	15½	15½	+½
10	7⅝	DayMin .10e	41	22	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
5⅝	2	Daylin wt		18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
3	1⅛	DCL Inc		20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
86	11⅞	DearbSt .25	7	65	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+½
5⅝	3¼	DeJur Amsc	9	2	3½	3½	3½	+¼
7⅝	1⅝	DeltaCp Am		16	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
20¼	8⅝	Dltn Fd .50a	4	1	9½	9⅝	9⅝	
87⅝	15⅝	Den Tel Ez	72	111	20⅝	19⅝	20	
3⅝	¾	Dero Ind		5	¾	⅝	⅝	
34	18¼	Deseret Ph	23	73	24⅝	24¼	24⅜	—⅛
16⅝	5	Designer Jw	6	19	5½	5⅝	5⅝	+¼
41½	13½	Dev Cp Am	5	143	15⅛	14	14⅝	+⅛
15⅝	5	Devon App	5	35	7⅝	7½	7⅝	—¼
14⅝	7½	DHJ Indust	16	2	9	9	9	
80⅝	10⅝	DiamM Dril	9	9	15⅝	15½	15⅝	—⅛
5⅞	2⅝	Diebold VC		5	3⅝	3¼	3¼	+⅛
28	12	DillardSt .40	6	25	15⅞	15½	15½	
2¼	1⅝	Diodes Inc	25	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
5⅝	2⅝	Discont Fab	7	10	3½	3	3	—⅝
16⅝	11¾	Diversey .52	7	3	13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅛
1⅛	⅝	Divrsf In wt		1	⅝	⅝	⅝	—⅛
9⅞	4⅝	Dixilyn Cor		61	6⅝	5⅝	6	+⅝
57⅝	25½	Dome Petrl	29	73	31¾	30⅝	31½	+¼
13⅞	8½	Donkeny .26	4	3	8½	8½	8½	
15⅞	8⅝	DowneyS .15a	4	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
6¼	1⅝	Drew Natl	56	12	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
23⅛	19⅞	DravU 2.01a		8	20	19½	19½	—½
14⅝	6⅝	Driver Harr	9	28	14½	13⅝	14	—⅝
12¼	5½	DrFair .40b	10	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Duraloy Co		5	2⅝	2½	2½	—⅛
15⅞	8½	DurTst .23b	13	16	11½	10⅞	10⅞	—⅜
4⅝	2¼	Dynalectn	22	15	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	—⅛
16⅝	4⅝	Dynell .48t	8	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛

E

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	9⅝	E Systm .80	6	34	10¼	9⅝	10	+½
4¼	1⅝	Eagle Cloth		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
20⅝	9	EriSchab .32	9	12	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	+⅜
28¼	12⅝	EasonOil .30	13	21	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
10⅝	3	EstnAir .07t	5	48	4⅞	4	4	+⅛
15⅛	12	EastnCo .80	6	6	13½	13	13½	+½
20	11½	Ecodyne	19	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
21⅝	8½	Edgingtn O	6	21	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
12¼	4	Edmos .13	4	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
9⅝	3¼	Edwards .20	12	20	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Egan M .05e		4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
16⅝	7⅝	EhrnhPh .20	8	24	11½	11	11	—½
4⅝	2⅝	Elco Corp	7	5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
6⅛	2¼	Elcor Chm	16	11	3	3	3	
8⅝	5⅛	El Hose .20r	8	1	7	7	7	
17⅝	11⅝	Electrog .80	5	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
18⅝	1⅝	Elect Assist	14	2	2	2	2	+⅛
8⅝	⅝	Elect Comp		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
16⅝	5¼	Electrn Eng	9	2	8	8	8	
24⅝	16⅞	ElectrnA .80	12	7	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+⅜
10⅝	3⅝	Electsp .36t	8	40	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+⅛
3-16	1-16	ElginNat wt		4	1-16	1-16	1-16	
22	13⅝	Elk Horn .88	15	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
16	6⅝	El Trenics	7	2	9	9	9	
4⅝	1⅝	EquityNat		12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅝	4⅛	ErnstA .05r	4	1	5	5	5	
16⅝	5⅛	Esq Rad El	4	7	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Essex Chem	7	8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
17⅝	6⅛	Etz Lav .09e	6	20	9⅛	8⅞	9	
8⅝	3⅝	Euthenc .20r		11	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
17⅝	7⅝	Evans Arts	9	20	9⅞	9⅛	9⅝	—⅛
38⅝	13	Excellnv Co	17	15	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛

F

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7⅝	3	Fab Ind	7	16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
8⅝	6	Fabien .40a	6	2	6½	6½	6½	
14⅝	6⅝	FabrCe .03e	8	9	9⅝	9	9⅝	+⅝
8⅝	2⅝	FairTex Mil	4	14	3⅝	3½	3½	
15⅞	8	FairNbl .07r	8	37	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝	+½
11⅛	5¼	Falcon Sbd	13	17	7	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
18⅝	6	Fam Dol Str	11	354	8⅛	7⅛	8	—⅞
10⅝	5⅝	Fanny Frm		6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
15¼	5⅝	Fash Fa .32t	8	55	7	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
3	1⅝	Fed Rearcem		48	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
21⅝	13⅝	FedMrt .40a	5	15	14⅝	14	14	+⅛
14	8⅝	Felmont Oil	10	78	9⅝	9½	9½	—⅛
12⅛	5⅝	Felsway .32	5	37	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Fibrebrd wt		5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
44⅝	30½	FldstG 3.25e	9	17	33	32⅝	32⅝	+⅝
19⅛	6⅝	FldelcGr wt		7	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	—⅛
13⅛	8⅝	Film Cp .06	6	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Filmways		7	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
23⅝	6⅞	FiltDyn .01e	7	74	8⅞	7⅝	8⅞	+1⅛
31¼	17⅛	FinSanB .50	5	12	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
13⅝	9⅝	FinGen .24b	6	16	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
13⅝	9⅝	FinGnA .30b		1	10	10	10	
25	19⅝	Fst Dn 1.36e	10	12	22	21¾	21⅝	
4⅞	1¾	Fst Denv wt		19	2⅝	2¼	2¼	+⅛
25	11½	FstS&LS .40	4	13	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+⅛
20¾	10¼	Fstmark .20	7	10	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+⅛
24	9½	FischP 1.11t	7	12	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+½
7⅛	3⅝	Fishman .20		5	4	3⅞	4	+¼
5¾	2½	Flaggind .12	3	9	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
7	4⅞	Flagstaff	7	29	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+½
8⅛	1½	Flock Ind	11	45	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+¼
4⅞	1⅞	Fla Capital	6	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17	10⅝	FlowerA .24	8	5	12	12	12	+⅛
37¼	14½	Fluke M .85t	11	18	19½	18⅞	19⅛	—⅛
25⅝	8¼	FlyTiger wt		61	13	12	12⅝	—⅝
110¼	93½	Ford Can 3a	6	2140	96½	95	96½	+¾
12	7½	Forest C .17	15	11	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+½
22⅞	9¾	FoxStaP .28	9	316	10½	10¼	10⅝	+⅜
10⅝	8⅝	FPA Corp	6	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
9⅛	6⅞	FrankRl .76	12	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
12⅞	6⅝	FrankNu .32	8	8	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
12⅝	8½	FrantzM .48	6	8	9⅝	9⅛	9½	+⅛
20¾	14⅝	Fresnillo .40	15	13	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅝
25½	12	Frigitronic	34	21	15¾	15¼	15½	
8⅛	5⅝	Frontier Air	5	20	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—¼
5⅝	2⅞	FrontAir wt		10	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+⅛

G

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13⅝	6¾	Gabriel .43t	6	15	8	7⅝	8	+¾
16	8¼	Garan .26e	6	3	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
14⅝	7½	Garcia Corp	8	13	7⅝	7¼	7¼	—⅛
12⅝	6⅛	Garind .30e	5	4	6¾	6½	6½	+⅛
4⅝	2¾	GayirNtl .20	3	7	3⅛	3	3	
14⅝	6⅝	Gearhart .24	8	13	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+⅝
2⅝	1⅝	Gen Bulldrs	25	4	1½	1⅝	1½	
37¼	14⅝	G Cinma .32	9	20	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	—⅝
7	3⅝	GenEduc Sv	5	4	4⅝	4	4	
4⅝	1⅝	G Empl .04e	10	1	2	2	2	—⅛
7⅝	3½	G Housewar	3	26	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
9⅝	6	Gen Interior		18	7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
2½	1⅝	G Plyw .01e		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	Gen Recrat	6	4	4	4	4	
11⅞	5	Gen Resrch	6	22	5⅝	5⅝	5½	—⅛
12⅝	4⅝	Genge Inc	7	2	5½	5⅝	5⅛	+⅛
4	1⅝	Genisco Tch	16	3	2	1⅞	2	
23	6½	Geon Ind	9	49	8¼	7½	8⅛	+1
8⅞	5¼	Gerber Scl	22	2	5⅝	5½	5½	—⅛
22⅛	11⅞	Giant F .50a	5	125	12	12	12	—⅛
11¼	7	GlanfYel .40	24	125	10½	10¼	10⅝	+⅛
10	9	GITRI 1.20e		8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
8⅝	3¾	Gladng .13t	6	9	4⅛	4	4⅛	—⅛
7⅛	3¾	Glasrock Pr		35	5	5	5	
8⅛	5½	GinGer .20r	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
7½	5⅛	Globelnd .40	6	4	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
14⅝	7	Glosser .22	4	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
8⅝	5¼	Gldblatt .36	5	2	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
27	16	Golden Cycl	15	16	22⅝	22⅛	22¼	
10⅝	3⅝	GoldW Mob	10	7	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+⅛
16	4	GoodLS .10s	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Goodrich wt		20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
6½	3⅝	Gorin Strs	6	1	4	4	4	—⅛
23⅝	16	GormR .80	8	1	16	16	16	—¼
9½	3	Gouldinc wt		15	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
38⅝	27	Grainger .27	27	13	30	29½	30	+⅞
6⅝	2¼	Granite Mat		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9¾	5½	GrasVa .16e	9	10	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+⅜
1⅝	⅝	GreatAm In		10	⅝	⅝	⅝	+1-16
4¼	2⅝	GtBasin Pet	37	26	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
9⅝	6⅝	G LkCh .05e	10	34	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	—⅛
6⅛	5	GtLakR .10r	17	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
25½	4⅝	Greenm .92t	5	18	6	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
18⅝	10½	GREIT 1.20	10	1	10½	10½	10½	
6¾	3	GryhdC .20e	5	7	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
32¼	17⅝	GRI Cp .06	18	21	20⅞	20	20⅞	+⅝
15⅝	13⅝	Griesd 1.15e		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
18⅝	12⅞	GrossTlc .90	9	3	14¼	13⅝	14⅛	+⅛
11	6¼	GrowC .32b	8	8	7⅝	7	7⅝	+⅛
4⅝	2½	Gruen Ind	16	34	3½	3⅛	3⅝	—⅛
4⅝	2⅝	GTI Corp	20	2	3	3	3	+⅛
11½	4½	GuardMt wt		4	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+½
10⅝	5⅛	Guilfrd Mlls	5	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
21½	15⅝	GlfMR 1.77e	10	11	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
2⅝	1⅛	GulfMRlt wt		13	1½	1¼	1¼	—⅛
15⅛	5⅞	GulfRep Fin	3	21	6½	6¼	6½	
20½	15½	GlfSM 2.16e	8	13	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
2¼	1¼	GulfSoM wt		19	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
35	20	Glfstrm LD	10	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+⅛

H

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
72	2⅝	Hallcft Hom	19	2	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
10⅝	6⅛	HamlC .22e	8	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	Hampsh .29t	3	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
19	4½	Hamprin .32	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
9⅝	4	Hanvr Plan		3	5	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
35	25¾	Harland .15	30	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	—⅛
11⅝	3½	HartHd Zdy	4	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
15⅝	9¼	HartAlt .40	7	5	11	10⅝	11	+⅛
4⅝	1⅞	HaydnS .05p	70	28	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
11⅛	4¼	Health Chm	7	4	5⅝	5	5⅝	+⅝
5⅝	3⅝	HealthM .30	5	3	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	—⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Helnick Inst	10	13	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
15⅛	11¼	Heilm 1.34e	8	102	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+⅛
15⅝	9½	Her Mal .48	5	11	9⅝	9½	9½	
12⅝	6⅝	HertHo .24a	6	1	7	7	7	
11⅛	5	HIG Inc	70	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
10½	6½	HIShear Cp	33	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Highind Cap		6	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
6¼	3	Hillhaven	7	2	4	3⅞		
7⅝	2⅝	Hlotronics	11	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
2⅛	2⅛	Hofmn Ind	6	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅝	1	Holly Corp	16	52	1⅝	1⅝	1½	+⅛
44½	35½	HomeOA .50	35	21	44½	43	44	+1½
41	36	HomeOB .50	32	4	39⅝	39	39½	+⅜
20⅝	10⅝	Hoskins 1	6	50	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛	+⅛
22⅝	17⅝	HospM 2.08e	8	9	18½	18½	18½	+⅛
3	1⅝	HospMtg wt		18	1½	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
35⅝	13	HospMtr In	12	20	17⅝	16⅝	17½	+1⅛
25¼	15⅝	Hotell 2.10e	8	7	19	19	19	—⅛
18⅛	6⅛	House Ron	7	6	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
11½	6⅝	HouseVl .32	9	15	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
39⅞	20⅝	Houst Oil M	21	86	29⅝	27⅝	29⅝	+1⅝
53	33½	HubellA 1.08	13	4	35½	35½	35½	+⅛
53½	33⅝	HubellB 1.08	13	4	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+⅛
19¼	6½	Huffmn .40a	6	53	10½	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
8⅛	3⅛	HuntHlt .42t	4	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
24½	18⅝	HuskyOil .15	16	224	23⅝	23	23⅛	—⅛
11⅞	4	Hycel Inc		17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
24½	13	Hydrm pf.60		1	14	14	14	+⅛
28⅝	15⅞	HygFd 1.23t	5	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛

I

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13	12½	ICB Corp n	11	4	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+⅝
22¾	17¾	ICM R 1.80e	10	2	19½	19½	19½	+¼
4⅝	1	IllWrld Enc		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8½	4⅝	IMC Magnet	5	6	5	5	5	
6¾	5⅛	Imper Ind	5	55	7⅝	6½	6½	—⅛
49⅝	35¼	Imp Oil .60	35	263	42	41¼	41⅞	—⅛
6	2⅝	InarcoCp .12	4	5	3½	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
11⅝	4⅝	IndianHd wt		3	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
3⅛	1	Inflight Svc		14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅝	4⅝	IrlandCr .08	8	3	5	5	5	+⅛
10⅝	5½	Instron .05e	8	13	6½	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Instrum Sys	9	108	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
12½	3⅝	IntegRe .19t	6	14	4⅝	4⅝	5	+¼
7⅝	2⅛	Intrmedco	17	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1⅛	9-16	Intl Banknt		13	¾	¾	¾	
13⅝	5⅛	Int Foodsvc	6	17	6⅝	5⅝	6½	+⅜
6½	3	InFuneral S	5	12	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
14½	9⅝	IntGenin .70	6	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
14⅛	5⅛	IntProt .10	5	26	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+⅜
5⅛	2	Int Stretch		7	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
38½	19½	IntSyst .06h	16	31	32½	31½	32	+⅝
22¼	12½	Interpool	13	5	15⅝	15	15	—⅛
18	10¾	Intersystm	9	30	11	11	11	+⅛
6½	2½	Investm Fla	5	2	3½	3½	3½	
36⅝	21½	InDiv A 1.80	5	30	24	23⅝	24	+⅝
9⅝	5⅞	InvDivB .45	5	28	6¼	6⅝	6¼	+⅛
8½	3⅝	InvFund A		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
16⅝	12⅞	InvRIT 1.38e	14	15	14	13⅝	14	+⅛
10⅝	7⅛	InvRoy .14a	14	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
15⅝	6⅝	Iroquois Bd	12	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
10⅝	3⅝	Irvin Indust	7	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
8	6	ISC Ind .30	7	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
11⅝	3⅝	Itel Corp	14	33	5⅝	5	5	—⅛

J - K

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
6⅝	4½	Jaclyn .26b	6	12	5	5	5	
14⅝	5¼	Jamswy .16t	5	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
10	5⅛	Jeannette	9	7	6⅝	6¼	6¼	—⅛
24⅝	12¼	Jervis 1.30t	5	26	14⅝	14¼	14½	—⅝
5⅝	2	Jetronic Ind	10	4	2⅝	2½	2½	
31⅝	7⅝	Jewelcor	8	89	9⅝	9½	9½	—½
37⅞	18¼	JohnPd .16	31	81	27	25⅝	26¼	+⅝
5⅛	3	JS Industris	15	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
9⅝	6⅛	Jupiter Ind	5	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
11	5⅛	K Tel Intl	9	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅝
6⅝	4	Kaisrln .17t	9	40	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+¾
5⅝	1⅛	Kalvex Inc	9	7	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅝	3⅝	KaneMill wt		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
37½	23⅝	KanebSv .86	9	9	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+⅛
63	58½	KnGE pf4.50		z10	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	+⅛
34⅝	13	Kaufbrd wt		145	15	13⅝	14⅝	+½
5⅛	2¼	Kavanau		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4½	1	Kenton Corp		45	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
23⅝	12⅛	Kewanee .48	8	6	13⅛	13	13	—⅛
7	3	Key Co .20	7	20	4	3⅝	4	+⅛
6⅝	5⅛	Keystln .15e	12	5	6	6	6	—⅛
12⅝	5	Killearn Pr	5	9	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
1⅝	1	Kin Ark Crp		60	1	⅞	1	
25½	13⅝	KingRd .09e	9	81	15⅝	15⅛	15½	—⅛
27⅝	15⅛	KirbyInd .44	4	5	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
10⅝	4	Kit Mfg	10	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅛	1⅝	KleerVu Ind	22	21	2⅛	2½	2½	
18⅛	6½	Kleinerts		7	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Klikitck .50	6	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
27⅝	11⅝	Knicker Toy	8	77	19⅝	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
18	6⅝	Knott H .15p		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
23	11⅛	Kolmorg .40	11	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
21⅝	7⅛	KuhnStr .10	5	x5	8½	8⅝	8½	+⅛

L

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7⅝	2	LaBarge		1	2	2	2	
30⅞	8½	Latay Radio	6	65	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅝
4⅝	2½	Lake Shore	312	38	3⅝	3	3⅛	+⅛
12⅝	6⅛	LaMaur .36	7	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
8½	4⅛	Lane W .41t	6	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
6½	4⅝	LaPointe .20	3	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅝
1⅞	⅝	LaTour Bck		1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3⅝	1⅞	Lndmrk Ld	37	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
16⅝	10⅝	LerwR 1.24e	9	36	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	
1⅞	⅝	LarwinR wt		41	⅝	11-16	⅝	+1-16
38	11⅝	LCA Co .11e	7	11	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
1⅝	1⅛	LCA Cp wt		16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
14	5	LeGren .16	6	15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
28	9⅝	Lee Ronl .24	10	15	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	+1
8⅝	3⅝	Leedr Hous	6	4	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+½
5⅝	1⅝	Lease Cp wt		41	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+⅛
17⅝	9⅝	Leath Co .44	6	10	10⅝	10	10⅝	+⅝
25	12⅝	Leb Entr .30	9	20	13⅛	12½	13⅛	
20½	8¼	Leigh Pr .40	5	8	8½	8¼	8½	—⅛
13⅝	8	Leisure Tec	5	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
55½	35⅝	LernerSt .96	6	5	36⅝	36½	36½	+⅛
41⅛	23	LernerSt wt		8	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+⅝
18⅝	8⅝	LesFay .32b	6	7	10⅝	10	10	+⅛
13⅛	7⅝	LewisBF .20	6	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Liberty Fab		6	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅝
4⅝	1	Librty Leas		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅛	2½	LilyLynn A	6	17	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	—⅝
4⅝	2⅛	Lincoln Am	27	11	3⅜	2⅞	3	
22	11⅝	Lloyds Elec	5	4	12	12	12	
2⅝	1⅝	Lodge S .05e	81	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
13⅝	8⅛	Lohmn .32e	9	2	9	9	9	
19⅛	5⅝	LoewThe wt		232	7⅝	7	7⅛	—⅛
26½	21⅝	LouisCa 1.08	6	1	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
4	2⅝	LTVCorp wt		78	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	—⅛
9	2⅛	Lundy Elec	6	19	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Lynch Corp		2	2	2	2	

M

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2⅛	⅞	Macro Chat		58	1½	1⅝	1⅛	—⅛
18⅞	15½	Me PbS 1.28	10	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
8	2⅛	MamMrt .22		29	2¼	2⅝	2⅛	+⅛
11	6	Manel T .50	6	17	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
18⅝	7⅝	Marinduqe	14	94	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
4⅝	3	Marlene Ind	6	9	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Marshall Fd	7	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	Marshal Ind	9	9	5½	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
13⅛	7	Masland .40	7	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
22¼	7	Mesnelin .30	5	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅝
7⅝	2⅝	Masters Inc	3	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
13⅝	8⅛	MaterR .10e	11	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
10⅝	4⅝	MaulBro .20	9	9	4⅝	4½	4½	
18⅝	9⅝	Maule I .40e	7	1	14	14	14	
10½	6⅝	McCro wt n		1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
16⅝	5½	McCull Oil		213	6⅝	6½	6⅝	—⅛
19⅝	13½	McDonh .40	6	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
8⅛	2⅝	McKeon n	6	13	3⅛	3⅝	3⅛	+⅛
16⅝	8⅝	Medalst .32	6	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
10⅝	3⅝	Medco Jwly	4	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
16	4⅛	Medenco .05	8	24	6½	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
43½	31¾	MediaGn .54	14	17	33⅝	33	33⅝	+1
7⅝	1⅝	Mego Intl In		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
21	10½	MEM Co .64	5	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	+⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Meridian In	20	2	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
14½	7¼	MerleN .20a	6	5	8	7⅞	8	+⅛
8⅛	3½	Metrocare	4	1	4	4	4	
5⅝	2	Mich Genl	4	6	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	
24⅝	2⅝	Mich S pf.24		2	3	3	3	+⅛
17⅝	10	Midld C .30b	4	3	10½	10½	10½	—⅛
11⅛	6⅝	Midld Glass	5	8	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+⅛
14⅝	9	MidRub .32e	9	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
30	10⅛	MidFinl .36b	8	3	10	10	10	—⅛
25⅝	15⅝	Milgo Elect	8	54	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	—½
12⅝	7⅛	MillOnx .38t	5	5	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅛
37⅝	18⅝	Mill Roy .10e	14	7	22⅝	22	22⅝	+⅝
19⅛	11	MoBeef Pkr	4	1	12	12	12	—⅛
41⅝	16½	Mitchell En	15	74	20⅝	18⅝	20⅛	+1½
4⅝	2⅝	Mite Corp	9	30	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
10⅝	2⅝	MdAmCo Cp	3	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Modern Md	7	27	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞	—1
9⅝	4⅝	Miyoden wt		11	7	6⅝	6⅝	—⅝
60	56	MonP pf.40		z20	56½	56½	56½	+½
12	6⅝	Moog Inc	6	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
16⅛	9⅞	MtgGr 1.29e	10	2	11⅝	11½	11½	+⅛
6½	3½	Morton S .32	10	1	4½	4½	4½	+⅛
6⅝	4	MotiSup .41t	7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅛	1⅝	Mouldings		6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅝	3⅝	Mov Star .36	5	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Movielab		4	1½	1½	1½	+⅛
12⅝	8⅝	MPB Cp .40	5	3	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
4⅝	2	MPO Video		6	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
5⅝	1⅞	MPS Intl Cp	20	17	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
15⅝	9⅝	MultiA .04h	11	16	10	10	10	+⅛
7⅝	5⅝	MWA .35r	7	1	6	6	6	+⅛

N

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
6	3	Napco Ind	6	4	3⅝	3	3	
7⅝	3⅝	Narda Micr	4	4	4⅝	4	4	
5⅝	2⅝	Nat Alfalfa	18	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
2⅝	1	NatBellas H		20	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
16⅝	6⅝	N Distr .10e	7	2	7½	7½	7½	—⅛
21⅞	12¼	Nat Gen wt		80	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	—⅝
7⅛	3⅝	Nat Gn wt n		10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅝	2⅛	NatHlth Enl	8	16	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
1⅝	½	Natlnd wt		34	11-16	⅝	⅝	
16⅝	4¼	NKinney Cp	6	60	5⅝	5¼	5⅛	+⅛
22½	7¼	NMedEn .10	6	14	9½	9¼	9⅛	+⅛
24⅝	9	Nat Paragn	7	10	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
12½	7⅝	NedhmP .30	3	3	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	—⅛
11⅛	7½	Nbisner .20		1	8	8	8	—⅛
6½	2⅞	NallDon .35t	37	2	3	3	3	
10⅝	4⅛	NelsonL .50t	6	6	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
5⅝	2⅞	Neoenx .05	6	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
2¼	1⅝	Nestle LeM	17	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
12⅝	9⅝	Newcor .60	10	1	10½	10½	10½	+⅛
48⅝	25¾	NEng Nuclr	24	32	40⅝	37⅝	40	+2¼
6⅝	4⅝	NHamp .05e	9	2	4½	4⅝	4½	
1⅛	⅝	Newidria M	15	6	1	15-16	15-16	
4	1⅝	Newpark Rs	13	13	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
18⅝	7⅛	N Proc .35e	11	x33	8⅛	8	8	+⅛
15⅛	10½	NYTimes .40	9	23	11½	11	11½	+⅛
8⅝	5	NlagFS .20a	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
23⅛	18⅝	NJBPI 2.21e	8	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	
12⅝	4⅝	Noel Indust	4	33	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
26⅞	22⅝	Norf So Ry	612	1	24½	24½	24½	+⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Nortek Inc		10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅛	1⅝	NoAmMt wt		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
15⅝	7⅝	NorAm Roy	24	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
8⅝	5⅝	NorCdn Oils	22	167	8 1-16	8	8 1-16	+1-16
29⅞	17¼	NNGMob wt		107	20⅛	19¼	19⅛	—⅛
7¼	4½	Novo Corp	5	3	5	5	5	+⅛
9⅝	4	Nuclear Dat		3	5½	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
26⅝	13½	NumacO Gs	28	10	16⅝	16	16⅛	+⅛

O

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
42¼	17	Offshore Co	9	7	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
23⅝	16⅝	OhioBrass 1	10	3	17	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
20	9½	Oh Sealy .20	9	8	10	10	10	
25½	15⅝	OKC Crp .80	5	32	16¼	15⅞	16	+⅛
7⅛	3¼	Olla Ind	4	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+⅛
1⅝	7-16	OmgLTV wt		8	15-16	⅞	15-16	+⅛
42⅝	16⅝	OnanCp .30e	8	27	21	18⅞	20⅝	+2¼
77	55¼	OOkep 4.91e	12	z1550	75	74	75	+2¼
28⅝	7⅝	OpenRd Ind	5	57	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛	+⅛
7	2½	Originala	34	27	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
19⅝	8½	OrlolIn .10h	5	18	9⅛	9	9	
2⅞	1½	Ormand Ind	34	56	1½	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
21	9⅛	Outdr Sprt I	8	3	10	10	10	+⅛
20⅝	12⅝	OverhDr .32	9	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+⅛
41	29½	Over Sh .10e	13	28	34	33¾	34	
2⅝	1	Oxford Elec		6	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
11⅛	5¼	OxfdFst .20r	12	11	6½	6⅝	6½	+⅛
6⅝	4	Ozark Airlin	14	29	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅛

P - Q

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2⅝	⅝	P&F Indust		58	1	1	1	—⅛
3½	1⅝	Pac Cst Prp		7	2	2	2	+⅛
22⅝	20	PGE6pf 1.50		7	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
17⅝	16¼	PGRd pf1.25		z4	17	17	17	
17⅝	15⅝	PG pfA 1.25		1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	—1⅛
17	16	PG 4.8pf1.20		1	16	16	16	—⅛
31¾	29½	PG 9.2pf2.32		5	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	
28⅛	27	PG 8.1pf2.04		2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
27½	25⅝	PG 7.8pf1.96		3	26½	26¼	26¼	—⅛
8⅝	6⅝	P Holdg .34	9	36	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
61⅝	57	PacLt pf4.40		z100	61	60¼	61	+1
16⅛	14⅝	PNwTel 1.04	10	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
19	8⅝	PacSv L .28	4	2	9½	9½	9½	+⅛
18⅝	9⅝	Pall Corp	13	4	11¼	11½	11⅝	+⅛
9	3⅝	PalomF .10e	4	10	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+⅛
18⅛	14⅝	PaloM 1.70e	8	23	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
2⅛	1	PalmrMl wt		28	1½	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
13⅛	5½	Pandl Bradt	16	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
7¼	3⅝	ParaPkg .10	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13	4	Parkwy Dis	5	1	4½	4½	4½	—⅛
35	19⅛	Parsons .33e	21	5	29½	29⅝	29⅝	—⅛
6½	3	Pat Fash .24	4	6	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+⅛
12¼	6⅛	PatoCG .20e	14	54	8⅛	8½	8⅝	+⅛
15½	11½	PeaseE .74e		11	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
2	1	PeaseEll wt		14	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
29	20	Poel Elder	22	2	21	20¾	20⅛	—⅝
4⅝	2⅛	Pemcor Inc	8	11	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
12⅝	9⅝	PenEng .60a	6	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
23	17	PenTra .70a	7	1	17	17	17	
1⅝	⅝	Pentron Ind	21	8	⅝	⅝	⅝	+⅛
29½	18⅝	PepBoys 1	6	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
23⅝	16	PEPI Inc	11	21	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+1¼
6½	4½	Parini .20e	4	14	5	4⅝	5	+⅛
9⅝	5	Permaner	17	14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
8¼	4⅝	Pertec Corp	10	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Phil LD .52r	5	18	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	
4⅝	2⅛	Phoenix Stl		22	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	Pic n Pay St	11	19	6	5	6	+1
9½	4⅝	Piedind .24	4	19	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9¼	7	Pioner Plas	10	11	8	7⅝	8	+⅛
5½	2⅛	Pioneer Sys	8	3	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+¼
7⅝	4½	Pioneer Tex	5	8	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+¼
61⅝	26	PitDMo 1.20	11	6	39¾	38⅝	39	
45⅞	33⅛	Pittway .60b	14	1	33¾	33⅝	33¾	—⅛
21¾	7½	PizzaCp Am	14	19	9½	8⅝	9⅛	+½
32	25	Placer Dev	22	2	31½	30½	31⅛	+1½
10⅝	3⅝	Plant Ind	21	45	7	5⅞	7	+⅝
36½	17⅝	Plantrnics	11	70	22	19⅞	21¾	+1⅞
8¼	4⅝	PlyGem .23t	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
26½	20½	PNBM 2.13e	9	8	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	
6¼	1⅝	PNB MR wt		55	2	1⅞	2	
5½	2⅛	Poloron Pd		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
15	8½	Polychr .45t	8	28	10⅝	9¼	10⅝	+1
9½	6	Polymr .45t	12	z1650	8½	8¼	8¼	
6⅞	3⅝	Potter Inst		12	3			
8⅞	3⅞	Potter Inst		12	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
16⅝	12⅞	Pratt Lmb 1	8	1	13	13	13	
5⅝	3¼	Pratt Rd .20	7	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	+⅛
11⅝	4⅞	Prel Corp	4	36	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
33⅝	16⅝	PrenHall .84	12	277	21½	20¼	21⅛	+⅝
13⅝	10¼	PresRIA .84	42	2	10½	10½	10½	+⅛
13⅝	9⅝	PresRI B .84	42	2	10½	10⅝	10½	+⅛
13⅞	3⅝	Presley Cos	3	32	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
13¼	8⅝	Preston .56	11	1	13½	13½	13½	+⅛
		Prestn In.56		19	12½	12½	12½	
16⅝	6½	Prime Equit	7	2	8½	8½	8½	+⅛
24⅝	15⅝	Proler Intl 1	7	20	19¼	19	19	+⅛
25⅛	14⅛	PrpCT 1.81e	8	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
10⅝	9⅝	ProvGs .72a	6	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
3⅝	2⅛	PrdRIE .24e	18	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
28	10	PrudBds .24	10	3	11¼	11	11	
3	1⅛	Prud Fund		17	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
12¼	5¼	PSA Inc wt		4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
60	55⅛	PSCol pf4.25		z100	58	58	58	
10⅝	5⅝	PuntaGrd Is	5	7	6⅛	6	6⅛	—⅛
12⅝	5⅛	PuritFsh .28	4	26	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
19½	10¾	Quebcor Inc	17	6	16⅝	16	16⅛	+⅛

R

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
37⅝	23⅝	RangrO Can	95	18	33	32½	32½	—¼
34⅝	19⅞	Ransbrg .52	8	14	21	20⅝	20⅝	—¼
6⅝	3⅝	RapdAm wt		17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7	4¼	Rath Pack		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7	4	Ray Resrcs	12	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
10⅝	6⅝	RaymPr .40	7	8	7½	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
10⅝	4⅝	RB Indust	73	28	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	—⅛
5⅝	3	Reading Ind		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
23⅝	18⅝	Rlt RT 2.14e	8	7	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
27⅝	16⅝	Recrlon Crp	6	19	22	21⅝	21⅝	—½
17⅝	7⅝	RefrigTr .12	6	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
12	10	Rem Ar .80	8	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
2	9-16	RepMfin wt		5	⅝	13-16	⅝	+1-16
51	28⅛	RepNat NY	7	79	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛	—⅛
68¼	42⅝	ReschCtl .08	42	119	56⅝	52	56⅝	+5
11⅝	5⅝	Reserve OG	15	56	6⅝	6	6⅛	
9⅝	5⅝	Resistflx .30	9	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Resrtsintl A	21	44	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
5¼	3½	Resrtslntl B	26	1	3½	3½	3½	
4⅝	1⅝	Rest Assoc		2	2	2	2	
8¼	2⅝	Rex Nor .14t		24	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
9¼	4½	RH Med Svc	5	12	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+⅝
13⅞	4⅞	Riblet Prod	4	18	7	6¾	7	+¼
5½	2¼	Richford In		11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅝	—⅛
6½	2	Richton .15e		27	3¼	2⅞	3¼	+¼
2½	⅝	Riker Maxs		44	1⅝	⅞	⅞	—⅛
1⅝	½	Riker Mx pf		10	⅝	11-16	⅝	+1-16
20⅝	7⅝	Riley Co	14	11	11⅝	11	11⅝	
18⅝	8½	RisdenM .36	6	13	10	9¾	10	+½
10	6¼	RittFlnB .20	9	24	7⅛	6⅞	7	—⅛
15⅝	5½	Robino Lad	3	4	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
32½	15⅝	Robintech	18	131	21⅛	19¼	20⅝	+⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Roblin Ind	3	11	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
14⅝	10	Rockway .80	6	2	10½	10½	10½	—⅛
3	1	Rockw Cmp		22	1½	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
25	15⅝	Rogers Corp	24	7	18	17⅝	18	+⅝
8⅛	3⅝	Roland Intl	4	12	4⅝	4¼	4⅛	
13¼	5½	Rollins Intl	9	2	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+¼
6⅛	1⅛	Ronco Telep	6	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
10⅝	4	Rossmor Cp	3	21	4⅛	4	4⅛	
4⅝	1	Rossmor wt		15	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+⅛
26½	16⅝	Rowan .14	14	24	20¼	19¼	19⅞	+⅝
12⅛	4⅝	Rowland Pd	45	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
3⅞	2¼	RoyBus .30e	5	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
6	3	RoyBch Col	3	36	4	3⅝	4	+⅝
8⅝	2⅞	RPS Prod		4	3	3	3	—½
2¼	1⅝	RSC Indust	14	14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Ruddick Cp	6	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Rusco Ind	16	7	1½	1½	1½	
4⅛	2¼	Russeks Inc	5	101	4½	3⅞	4⅝	+½
15½	9⅝	Russl Cp 4.0	5	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	+⅛
33¼	14	Rust Cft .40	7	3	14	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
29⅞	13½	RyanHo .10e	14	25	18⅝	17⅛	18⅝	+1⅛
31⅞	18½	Rydr Sys wt		7	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
7⅝	2⅝	Ryersn Hay		7	4	3½	3½	—⅛

S

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
43⅝	27⅝	SabRoy .44b	20	6	32⅝	32	32⅝	+⅝
5½	2⅝	SalfranSy A	4	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
21⅝	10⅝	StJohnsT .42	4	20	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
8⅞	4⅞	Salem Corp	34	6	6½	6⅝	6½	+⅛
30⅝	14⅝	Sambo Rest	27	127	19⅝	18⅛	19⅛	+⅝
48	34⅝	San JW 2.06	9	2	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	
7⅛	2⅞	Sanllas 1.2	15	33	3⅝	3	3⅛	—⅛
5⅝	2½	Sargent Ind		20	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
17⅛	7⅝	Saundr L .10	5	7	8	7⅝	8	+⅛
7	3⅛	Savoy Ind		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9⅝	7⅝	Schenut .10e	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
8⅝	6½	Schick Inc	3	30	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Schiller Ind	22	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅛	2⅝	Sci Mgt .08e	9	18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
15⅝	6⅝	Scient Atlan	12	29	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
8⅝	⅝	Scottex Cp		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
35⅝	11⅝	ScottyHo 0.5	19	64	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
10⅝	6⅝	ScrivBog .32	5	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
19⅛	14⅝	Scurry Rain	82	12	16½	16⅛	16½	
22	10⅝	Sea Contain	7	27	13	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Sealectr Cp	12	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+¼
9⅞	6⅝	Searsind .44	8	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
10	4⅞	Season All	7	10	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅝
15⅛	7⅝	SecMt 1.16e	8	30	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
2⅝	½	SecMt In wt		17	15-16	⅞	15-16	+1-16
15⅝	5⅛	Sec Plastics	7	5	6⅝	6½	6½	
7⅝	2⅝	Seligm Asso	4	23	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+⅛
14⅝	8⅝	Selig Ltz .40	4	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
23½	8⅝	Semtec .48t	7	3	9½	9¼	9½	
14⅝	4⅝	Service Cp I	5	9	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+⅛
11⅝	6	Servisco .30	5	10	6⅝	6½	6½	—⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Servo Corp	7	4	3½	3⅝	3½	
14⅛	8	Servotr 1.0r	7	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
8⅝	5⅝	SGL Ind .45t	6	4	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+⅜
24½	9⅝	Shawin .27h	7	8	11¼	11	11	
13⅝	5	ShelIrR 0.5e	5	12	6⅝	6	6⅝	+½
13¼	6⅞	ShndCp .71t	4	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
21¼	8⅝	Shnandh Oll	20	56	10¼	9⅝	10⅛	+⅝
16⅝	15	Shnadh O pf		25	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+¼
35	12⅝	Sherwd Med	9	23	17⅝	15⅝	16⅝	+1⅝
6½	3⅝	Shopwll 26.e	11	8	4	3⅝	4	+⅛
13	4	ShulmTr En	6	7	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
10⅝	8⅝	SierrPac 1.2	4	5	10¼	10	10⅛	+⅛
19½	7⅝	Sierracin Cp	19	29	9¼	8½	9⅛	+⅝
9⅛	5⅝	Sigma Inst	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
18⅝	6⅝	SikesCp .20	12	8	7	6⅞	7	—⅛
8	6⅝	Simkins .50	9	1	7	7	7	+⅛
11⅝	3	Solitron .06	31	72	3⅝	3⅝	3⅛	—⅛
16⅝	7⅝	Sonder Brdc	8	13	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	—⅝
38½	10⅝	Soundsn .40	5	15	13⅛	12⅝	13	
25⅝	21½	SCEO pf1.56		z600	21⅝	21½	21½	
22¼	17⅝	SC 5.2pf 1.30		12	18	17⅝	17⅝	—⅝
15⅝	14	SC 4.3pf 1.08		2	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	—¼
15⅛	14¼	SC 4.2pf 1.06		3	14¼	14¼	14¼	
64⅝	46¼	Sou Roy 1.20	32	5	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	+⅛
38⅝	32⅝	Swstlnv .70a	14	1	35	35	35	
24⅛	8	Specty Rets	6	24	9¾	9⅛	9¾	+⅝
7⅝	5	Spector Ind	9	16	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	+⅛
10	6⅝	Spectra .24	5	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Spectro .18	5	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
7	3⅝	SpedOP .19t	43	2	4½	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
8½	4½	Spelzmn Ind	3	6	5	4¾	5	+⅛
9⅛	4½	Spencer .32t	4	2	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
12⅝	8¼	Splentex .68	4	4	8½	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
18	12½	StdAllian .80	7	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Std Containr	7	5	3	3	3	+⅛
17⅝	14⅝	StdCoosa .90	6	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
14⅝	7½	StdDredg pf		z1250	7½	7½	7½	—⅛
25½	7⅝	StdMotA .42	6	30	8⅝	8½	8⅝	—½
28⅛	20⅝	St Shrs 1.63t		2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
24	13½	StThoms .36	7	6	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	—⅝
20⅛	14⅝	Stange .20	17	7	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
10⅝	8	StarSmk .60	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
15⅛	7	StarrHo .20	5	5	7½	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
24⅝	10⅝	Statham Ins	11	22	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	—1⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Stelmer Inc	11	2	4⅝	4	4⅛	+⅝
12⅝	5⅝	Stelber Ind	10	27	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+⅛
1½	⅛	Stellor Ind		27	⅛	⅛	⅛	
31⅝	16⅝	Stepn Ch .28	11	1	17	17	17	
2⅛	1	Sterl Electr	11	22	1½	1⅝	1½	+⅛
5½	3	SterlPre .28t	6	13	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
15⅛	7	Sterndent	8	27	9⅛	9	9	—⅛
7⅝	3	Stevcoknit	4	9	3⅛	3⅝	3⅛	+1-16
20⅛	13⅝	StopShop .90	6	19	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
18⅞	6¼	STP Cp .60	7	42	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞	—⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Struth Wells	17	29	5⅛	5	5	
2⅛	1	Summit Org	3	11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
22	15⅛	Sun Elec .60	14	10	18⅛	18½	18½	
9⅛	4⅝	Sunair .12e	6	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
12⅛	6	Sup Ind Intl	7	9	7	6¾	7	+⅛
17½	7½	Sup Surg Mf	9	2	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+⅛
29⅛	16¾	Superscop	7	161	23⅝	22	23	+⅛
9	3⅝	Susquehana		18	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+⅛
12⅝	9⅛	Susqu pf.75k		11	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
2⅝	1	SutrMtg wt		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅛	2⅝	Synalloy	8	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
97⅛	46⅛	Syntex .40	30	669	90	87½	87	
32⅛	16	Sysco Cp .20	13	8	19	18⅝	19	+⅝
8⅝	2½	System Eng	16	6	3½	3½	3½	

T

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
17⅝	11⅝	Tasty B .88a	8	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
1⅝	1⅛	Tech Sym		8	1¼	1¼	1¼	—⅛
13½	5⅛	Techcl Oper	12	12	7½	6¾	7⅛	+⅝
3	1⅝	Techcl Tape	7	62	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
19¼	6½	Tchnicolor	7	166	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	—⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Technitrol		2	2¼	2¼	2¼	—⅛
24⅛	24⅝	Tejon R .20a	29	7	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
27⅝	14½	Telefix 1.29t	6	3	15⅝	15¼	15⅛	+⅝
34½	14⅝	Telprompt	15	2107	15¼	13⅝	14⅝	—3
3⅛	¾	Telex Co wt		5	1½	1⅝	1½	
5¼	2½	Tenna Corp		8	3	2⅝	2⅝	
8	3⅛	Tenneco wt		25	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅝	1	Tenney Eng		1	1	1	1	
6⅝	2⅞	Tensor Cp	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
25	13½	Teradyn Inc	29	23	15	14⅝	14⅝	—½
25⅝	11⅛	TesoroPt wt		44	13¼	13	13⅛	—⅛
8	3⅛	Texasint Co	9	34	4⅛	3⅞	4	
7⅞	2⅝	Texstar	4	8	4	3⅞	4	
25¼	11	Textron wt		3	12⅝	12	12⅛	—⅝
5⅝	2½	TFI Co Inc	7	31	3	3	3	
7⅛	3⅞	ThorMk .32t		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11⅝	6¾	Thrftmrt .05	11	5	7	7	7	
14¼	4½	Tidwell .30	5	20	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅝
6⅞	4⅝	Tiffanyl .10r	6	1	5	5	5	—⅛
11⅞	7½	Timpte Ind	5	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
9⅛	3⅝	Titmus Opt		2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
25⅝	6½	Tokheim .35	8	17	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
11½	3⅝	Tolchin Inst	6	2	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+⅛
24⅛	7	ToppsG .20e	9	38	9⅝	8½	9	+⅝
19¼	14	Torin .40b	7	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
10	6	TotalPet NA	20	8	7 7-16	7 1-16	7 1-16	—3-1
20⅛	13⅛	Total pf.70		6	14½	14¼	14½	—⅛
8	3½	TownCnt .20	6	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10⅝	6	TranLux .35	21	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
26⅝	4½	TWA wt		802	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—⅝
9¼	4¾	Treadw .31t	7	7	5⅝	5½	5½	
9½	5¼	TriStMt .09e	4	6	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
3	2 7-16	TubosM .22e	8	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
9¼	3⅝	Tufico Corp	8	8	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅝
12½	4½	Turbodyne	15	3	6⅝	6½	6½	
28½	18⅝	Turner C 1a	6	7	19½	19¼	19½	+½
13⅛	5⅝	TwinFair In	5	20	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
14⅝	5⅞	Tyco Labs	7	93	8⅝	8	8	—½

U

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2⅝	1¾	UIP Corp	7	38	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	
25⅝	12¼	Uninvest .60	5	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅝
27½	19⅝	UnaTr 2.38e	9	8	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+⅛
7¼	2	Unam Tr wt		1	3	3	3	+⅛
11	6⅝	UnAirPr .40	5	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
2⅝	2 5-16	UnAsb In wt		18	2 7-16	2 5-16	2 5-16	—3
2⅝	1	UnBrand wt		71	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
12⅛	5⅞	Un Dollar St	4	11	6½	6⅛	6¼	
3	1⅝	Unit Foods	7	4	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
6⅞	4	UnNat Corp		17	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+⅛
1½	⅝	UnNatCp wt		4	7-16	7-16	7-16	
1¼	½	Un Nat wt n		11	13-16	⅝	⅝	
19⅛	7⅞	UnP Dy .60a	5	4	10⅛	10⅝	10⅛	+⅛
32⅝	25⅛	USBnT 1.97e	16	27	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—⅛
19¼	6⅝	US Filter	12	57	10	8⅝	9⅝	+⅝
21⅝	16⅝	USLsR 1.72e	14	10	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+⅛
2⅝	1	USLsg R wt		18	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+⅛
3⅛	2	USNat Rsrc	137	26	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
10⅝	4⅝	US Radium	7	34	6⅝	6	6⅝	+⅝
10⅛	6⅛	US Reductn	5	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
14⅛	9⅝	USRubR .54	7	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
29⅛	14⅛	Unitek Corp	11	2	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
31	16¼	Unity Buy S	12	2	16⅝	16⅛	16½	—⅝
2⅝	1⅝	Un Cont .04t		15	1⅝	1¼	1¼	—⅛
11⅞	4⅛	Univ Rearcs	77	72	4⅛	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
13⅝	7⅛	Univ Sav .26	5	10	7½	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
22⅛	13⅝	UrisBldg wt		2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
8⅝	3½	URS Systms	7	1	4	4	4	+⅛
13⅛	9⅝	Utah IdS .40	25	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
7	4	UVInd wt		16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛

V

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7⅝	3¼	Val DOr Ind	7	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	—⅛
20⅝	8	VallesSt .95t	10	4	10¼	10	10	
6⅛	3⅛	Valley Mlal	37	7	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
24⅛	9½	Valmac .40b	4	14	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+⅝
6⅛	3⅝	Valspar .24	8	5	4½	4¼	4½	+⅛
5½	2⅝	ValueLin D		3	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
15⅝	8½	VanDorn .28	8	8	9½	9⅛	9⅝	+⅛
3⅞	2½	Varo Inc	9	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
23	12¼	Veecolns .24	8	15	14	13	14	+1¼
3⅝	1⅝	Verit Indust	17	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+⅛
5⅛	2¼	Vernitron	8	38	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
10⅝	4	Vesely Co	15	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	+⅛
34⅛	17	Vetco Offsh	35	51	21	20⅝	20⅝	—1
5⅛	1½	Viewlex		15	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅝	8½	Viking Genl	1	36	8⅝	8	8⅛	
9⅛	4	Vikoa Inc	37	9	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
17⅝	6⅝	Vintage Ent	4	239	7½	6⅝	7⅛	+⅛
8¼	5	VLN Corp	6	25	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛

W

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7⅝	4⅝	WabMag .10	13	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
17⅝	6⅝	Wacknht .28	8	10	7⅝	7½	7½	+⅛
5⅛	2⅞	WadlEq .10e	6	5	3⅛	3	3⅛	—⅛
18⅛	10⅛	WagnrEl .48	6	4	11	11	11	
10⅝	6⅛	Wainoco Oil	21	87	7¼	7 7-16	7⅜	—⅛
22⅛	10⅛	WardCR Dg	18	17	14	13	14	+¾
8½	3	Wards .10p	6	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
14	3½	WarC pfC.05		51	4½	4⅝	4½	
37	13⅝	WasPstB .40	9	27	20	19¾	20	
5⅛	3⅝	Welman Co	5	2	4	4	4	+⅛
8	4	Wellco Ent	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
23⅝	12⅛	WellsNat Sv	18	22	23⅛	22⅛	23	
22⅛	10⅛	WestChP .72	18	7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅝
3⅛	1⅝	Westats Pll		25	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅞	1	Westby Fsh		3	1⅛	1	1	—⅛
6⅛	4	Westn Decal	18	20	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
20⅛	13⅝	Westn Finl	5	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
2⅝	⅝	Wstrn Orbis		6	15-16	15-16	15-16	
5⅝	1⅛	WstPac I wt		14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
15⅝	5⅝	Westran Ind	8	8	6⅛	6	6⅛	—⅛
10⅛	8⅛	Whippny .60	44	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
11⅛	6⅛	Whitaker .34	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Whitehal Cp	5	14	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
19⅛	16⅛	Whiting 1.20	9	2	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+⅛
2⅝	⅝	Whittakr wt		14	1	15-16	15-16	
2⅛	1	Wichita Ind		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Willcx Gibb	6	6	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
16⅝	7⅝	Wmhous .20	6	16	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+⅛
5⅛	4	WilshrO .20t	16	14	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
12⅝	7⅛	Wilson .20e	7	12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
5⅞	3	WilsonBr .30	6	20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅝
10⅛	7¼	Winkimn .40	5	1	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
7⅛	3½	Winston Mil	5	10	4	4	4	
16	4	WolfHB .24	4	2	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
22	7½	Wood In .72t	7	15	11½	11	11⅝	—⅛
13	4⅝	Woodmoor	6	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
12⅛	6⅝	Wercos Cont	6	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	+⅛
12⅝	9	Work Wr .60	5	4	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛	+⅛
16⅝	7	Wrather Cp	56	61	8⅛	7¼	7⅛	—⅛
1⅝	13-16	Wright Har		23	1 3-16	1⅛	1 3-16	—1-16
10¼	3½	WTC Air .10	9	40	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
40⅝	13	WUI In .10e	9	77	17¼	17	17⅛	—⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Wyle Labs	9	13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
29⅛	8	Wynn Oil	6	81	11	10¼	10½	—½
14⅛	10½	WymBan .40	9	12	11¼	10⅛	11¼	+⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Wyomising	25	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	

Y

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
17⅝	11¼	Yates Ind	11	109	13⅝	13	13⅛	+⅛

Z

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4⅝	3½	Zero Mfg	3	34	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
8½	3⅝	ZimHom .24	12	2	4⅛	4	4	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in prekeding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wd—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

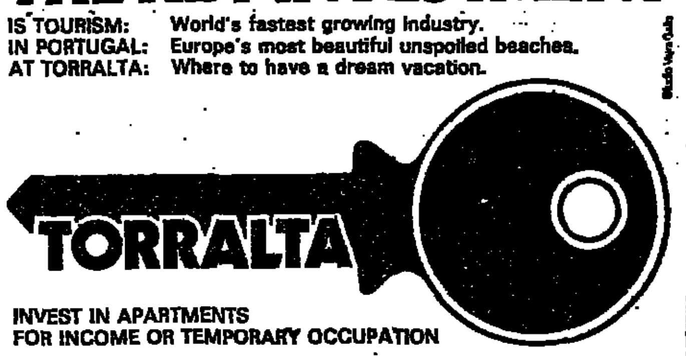
Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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BLONDIE



BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

The declarer must often choose between two quite different plans: establishing dummy's suit, or ruffing losers. Sometimes, too, the course of the defense may impose a change of plan, as on the diagramed deal.

By some standards, South's spades were feeble for a weak two-bid, but this action worked out well when North raised to game. East had to guess, and tried five hearts. This would probably have failed by two tricks, a trick worse than East-West would have achieved in diamonds, but this was academic, since North persevered to five spades rather than take a sure profit by doubling.

After the normal opening lead of the heart king followed by another heart, South would have established clubs and eventually drawn trumps, ending in the dummy. He would have made six trump tricks, one ruff, one heart and three clubs for a total of 11.

But the opening lead was the diamond ace, which complicated South's task. He ruffed in the dummy and led a club.

East stepped up with the club ace, and led the diamond king, forcing dummy to ruff. At this point West held more trumps than dummy, so there was no way to draw trumps and make use of the clubs.

The contract could still have been made. If South had known the distribution, he could have abandoned the idea of using the clubs and embarked on a cross-ruff, using dummy's two remaining trumps for ruffing purposes. The play would have proceeded: a club to the king, a diamond ruff, the club queen discarding a heart and a continuing cross-ruff in the red suits. West would make a spade trick with the ten, but that and the club ace would be the only defensive winners.

If South had uncovered this procedure—unlikely, since he did not know the distribution of the black suits—East would have regretted his play of the club ace. A low club play on the first lead of the suit would have left South with an impossible task after the normal play of the king from the closed hand.

NORTH
♠ AK52
♡ QJ43
◇ —
♣ Q9872

WEST
♠ 1074
♡ K8
◇ A8632
♣ 643

EAST
♠ —
♡ A109752
◇ KQ107
♣ AJ5

SOUTH (D)
♠ QJ9863
♡ 6
◇ J954
♣ K10

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

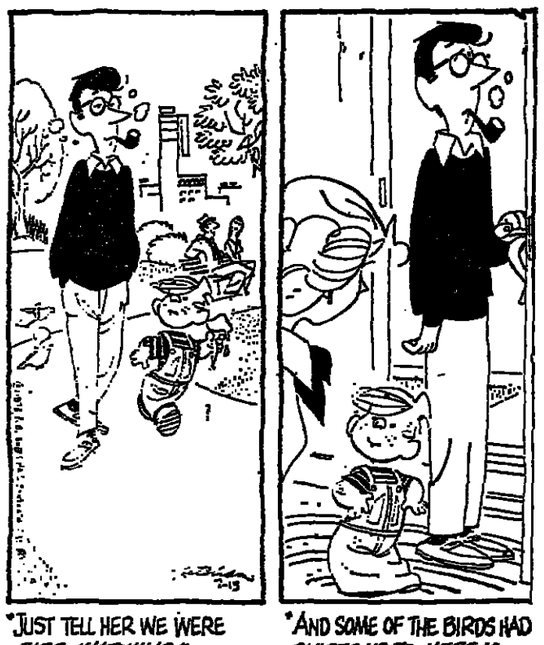
South	West	North	East
2♠	Pass	4♠	5♡
Pass	Pass	5♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the diamond ace.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	W	A	S	H		T	O	E	S		P	O	S	H
V	I	R	E	O		I	R	R	A		R	I	M	A
E	S	T	E	R		D	A	I	L		E	L	A	N
C	H	A	R	A	B	A	N	C	S		V	E	L	D
				C	E	L	T		E	V	E	R	T	S
S	A	I	L	E	T		E	S	S	E	N			
A	R	O	O		T	A	S	K		S	T	I	P	E
I	C	I	C	L	E	S		U	S	T	I	N	O	V
L	A	N	K	Y		I	R	A	E		V	I	L	E
				S	E	T	T	E		C	R	E	A	K	S
C	L	U	M	S	Y		C	O	C	O				
R	E	N	I		P	H	E	N	O	M	E	N	A	L
U	N	I	T		H	O	P	S		A	R	A	D	A
E	T	A	H		O	S	T	E		N	A	D	E	R
T	O	T	S		N	E	S	T		O	L	A	N	D

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Yesterday's Jumbles: ARRAY BERTH CLOUDY FLAXEN
Answer: *A form of bread that seems to "grow" on many people*—A BEARD

BOOKS

POINTS FOR A COMPASS ROSE

By Evan S. Connell jr. Alfred A. Knopf. 240 pp. $6.95.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

AFTER a half dozen novels, Evan S. Connell is still experimenting and stretching, still daring himself. And the result, as can be seen in his newest work of fiction, "Points for a Compass Rose," is a solid, challenging work, miles away from that Madison Avenue catchall, "a good read."

The reader will recall his best-known book, "Mrs. Bridge," about *that middle-aged society matron* struggling to get out of the conventional air of Kansas City but stuck in her Lincoln with the windows shut and the air-conditioning on, a modern version of Willa Cather's "A Lost Lady." The reader will remember too that Connell constructed his novel in a series of short, impressionistic chapters in a kind of literary pointillism. Later, "Notes From a Bottle Found on the Beach at Carmel" subordinated story to style. It was an odyssey that was made up of broken lines and ideas.

"Points for a Compass Rose" is in the same form, except that it utilizes historical oddities of all sorts, ranging from references to present-day atrocities, shouts and cries against the absurdities of war, the cruelties inflicted centuries ago on the Iberian peninsula, the concentration camps across the Rhine, the tiger cages in Vietnam. Connell leaps about in the centuries, but he gets away with it. His novel reads at times like a notebook of research and observation but, probably because he is such a polished writer, his book is neither lumpy nor indigestible.

Topics out of context may seem as unintelligible as a chunk excised from Joyce's "Finnegans Wake" or Camus's "Carnets," but here, as an example, are some remnants, strung together:

"Treblinka: 731,800. The forces of destruction are superbly organized... De Soto, anxious to impose Christian theology on America, introduced burning at the stake... Kings make mistakes, they say, and the Greeks get punished... Maidanek: 1,380,000... United States aircrewmen wear this message on their flight jackets, *I bear no malice toward your people, if you will help me you will be rewarded*... Is the dream dead? Is Nixon mad?... The bodies of enemy Vietnamese are arranged in rows so as to present a symmetrical soldierly appearance when inspected by reporters and congressional officials... Ravensbruck: 92,000... Hieronymus Bosch teaches that the world began simply but was corrupted and lapsed into incurable madness. To believe otherwise would be madness."

It is a cockeyed vision for a cockeyed world with the added *force of fascinating structure.* Much of it is seemingly irrelevant to the author's theme and, indeed, much of it might have been eliminated, in my view, to sharpen the focus. The mixture of sounds and voices and bric-a-brac eventually has a cumulative effect. Yet, an admirer of Connell wonders if his sleight-of-hand is always working in the service of his mind, and if his mind is not more *intrigued by* language as a malleable instrument than as a tool for *communicating feeling in a novel.* As if to answer such presumptuous questions, the author has a chess game running through "Points for a Compass Rose," and maybe this is his Sicilian defense.

There is a coda here, coming through the example of the historian Simon Dubnow, telling his friends to memorize each detail, each name, every sigh, and the color of clouds, as well as the Nazi executioner's gesture. But since John Hersey's use of documentary techniques to convey resistance to terror in "The Wall," there have been new atrocities in the world. "Before counting half the lies, I could number every skull in Asia," the author writes. He is embittered by a vision of hypocrisy in the name of democracy, the con men and flacks working for the feather merchants of death in Washington or Nineveh or Saigon.

"In April of 1943 Allied reconnaissance patrols detected a camouflaged Panzer division in the ruins of Pompeii. Bombers were called down. A number of buildings reconstructed by archaeologists were destroyed forever. The Panzer division didn't exist. A generation later Angkor Wat was bombed for the same reason. I dislike being obvious, excuse me. The commandant of United States Forces in Vietnam dispatched a congratulatory message to the company responsible for My Lai. Pentagon officials have explained with repressed annoyance that the Vietnamese seem willing to die beyond our willingness to kill, which is the source of all our troubles. I must admit this calls forth Tertullian's paradox: *Credo quia absurdum est.*"

Is this summer fiction, a good read? Of course it is, and more. In his powerful, conventional novel "The Winds of War," Herman Wouk declares his theme that peace will depend on the love of peace: "the most insignificant writer can serve peace, where the most powerful tribunals can do nothing." And toward the end of his unconventional "Points for a Compass Rose," Connell says about the same, in *his* way: "I suggest that you write with colored ink what we were taught by K'ung fu-tzu: Each of us is meant to rescue the world." The broad embrace of the novel allows the serious writer to be rageous or outrageous.

Mr. Mitgang wrote this review for The New York Times.

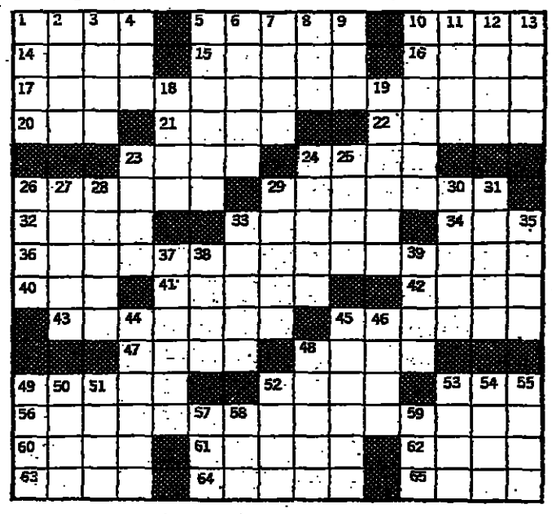
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Some monkeys' aversion
5 Dempsey, at one time
10 Bookkeepers
14 Prefix with dynamics
15 Parts
16 Large piece
17 Torchbearer of note
20 Weight unit
21 Pro —
22 Fisherman
23 Stable food
24 Bankrolls
26 *Suitable for farm use*
29 Like a maiden at Belmont
32 Shine's partner
33 — Anita
34 Greek letter
36 N.Y.C. landmarks of a sort
40 Ike's war area
41 Does a judge's job
42 Kind of review
43 Takes care of
45 Went bankrupt
47 Marquis de —
48 Young sheep: Var.
49 Recoiled
52 Nimbus
53 Alder of Scotland
56 N.Y.C. raceway of a sort
60 Suffers
61 Lawmaker
62 Tops
63 Shoe gadget
64 Free-for-all
65 Cut

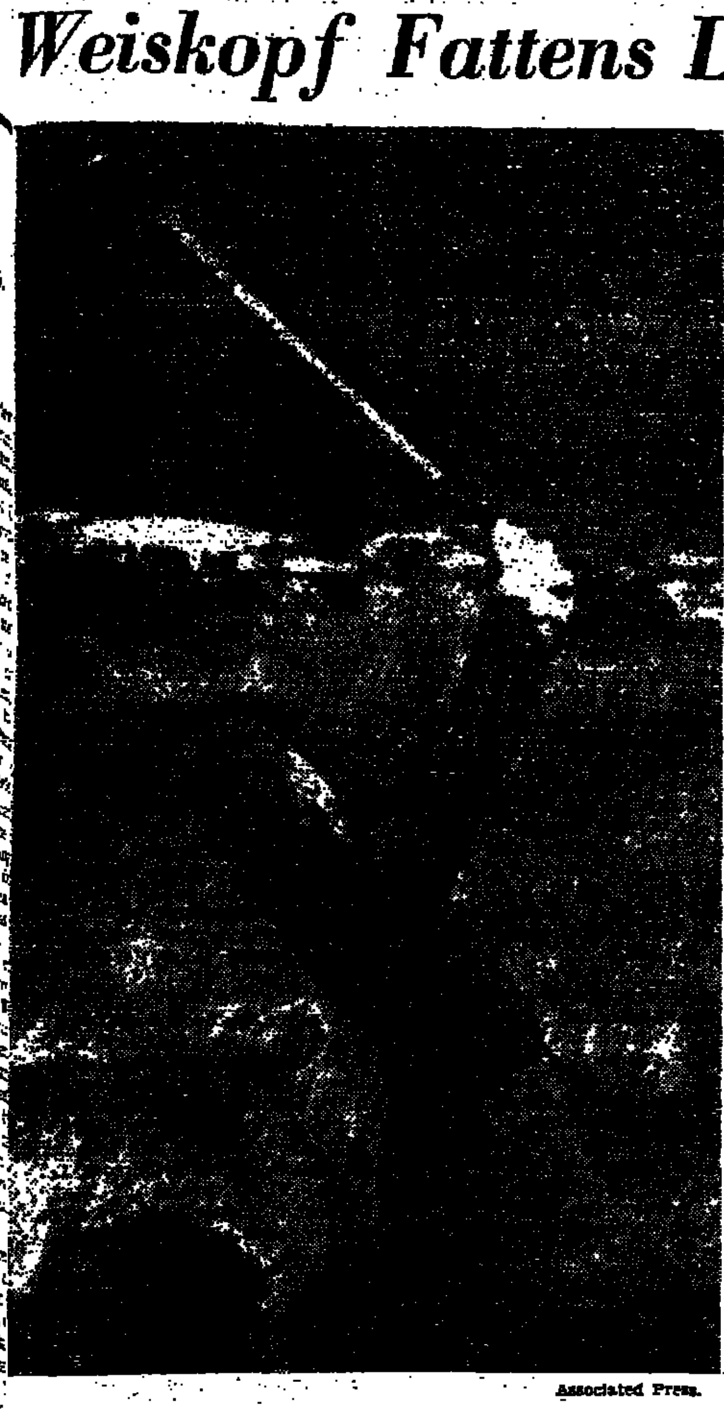
DOWN

1 New York river
2 Pocket or Presidential
3 Turkey's neighbor
4 Fortune
5 Produce
6 Night tree sounds
7 African grass
8 Torme
9 Greek letter
10 Word with cloth or cake
11 Knitting stitch
12 Stake
13 Scandinavian curd dish
18 Russian river
19 Wild confusion
23 Comply
24 Clara Bow film
25 Against
26 French weapon
27 Lasso
28 English track
29 Moves through swampy land
30 Thieve
31 Balm
33 Kind of remark
35 Secondhand
37 Bed and home
38 German theologian
39 Jail, at sea
44 Fly
45 Stealthy
46 Keyed up
48 Western lake
49 *Hit hard*
50 One in a will
51 Capri, for one
52 Havoc
53 Army deserter
54 Rajah's wife
55 No, in Leningrad
57 Doctrine
58 Deer
59 Owns



هكذا من الأحول

Weiskopf Fattens Lead in British Open



Associated Press.

TOP SWINGER—Tom Weiskopf drives off at the sixth tee yesterday. He leads British Open Golf tournament.

Fires a 67 in Second Round To Go Ahead by 3 Strokes

By Fred Tupper

TROON, Scotland, July 12 (NYT).—Tom Weiskopf took a 3-stroke lead today with a 67 for 135 halfway through the British Open, and it seemed that, barring miracles or monsoons, the potential winners can be counted on the fingers of one hand.

There was United States champion Johnny Miller in early with 68 for 138, seemingly secure in second place, until Bert Yancey wedged to 18 feet on the home hole and rammed the ball firmly into the cup for a birdie 3 and 69 to tie with 138.

"It's that small ball," Bert said. "It just jumped up and fell in. The bigger American ball would have rimmed out."

In fourth was Jack Nicklaus, unhappy with his game and bemoaning "too many shots on the back side." The two-time British champion had a 70 for 139, with the rest of the field barely in touch. Closest was 40-year-old Christy O'Conner of Ireland, a rain-and-win man of repute, who managed a 68 for 141 with only showers and dying breeze to contend with.

Under par also were four Britons: Bernard Gallagher at 142; Brian Barnes, who had a 67 today; Neil Coles, and Peter Butler, who eagled the 18th from 200 yards out, all at 143.

Weiskopf was simply superb. Yesterday, he led by a stroke with a 68 fashioned out of five birdies and a single bogie on the 18th. Today, his 67 included five more birdies and not a single mistake to mar the card. He was swinging easily, perfectly in tune with his tempo, and it's been a long time since a hitter of his caliber has played so straight from tee to green.

'Course Seemed Easier'

"It's about as good as I can play," said 30-year-old Tom. "The course seemed easier. I felt I could maneuver around it. But a six-shot lead is absolutely nothing in a championship like this and it could still depend on the weather."

Three birdies went into his card going out as his irons effortlessly lobbed the ball into the heart of the greens. Putts for six feet on the third, two from 30 feet on the fourth, and a 10-footer on the seventh brought him to the turn in 33, though he had an anxious moment on the ninth.

"I hit a bad chip here and had to save par from 10 feet," he said. "That really set me going."

On the dreaded "railway," Weiskopf banged two one-irons to get home for a birdie and used his noodle for another on the 16th. An iron off the tee (there's a water ditch crossing the fairway about 280 yards out that he could reach easily with a wood), a three wood to the green, and a pitch and eight-foot putt contrived his fifth birdie, and he was in the clubhouse with a 67, or 9 under par.

And attention please to the saga of that legendary hero, 71-year-old Gene Sarazen, playing in his last open. Yesterday, he holed in one on the par-3 eighth hole, known as "the postage stamp." The television cameras and the crowds were clustered to applaud his return today at the same hole. But his shot went into the right side bunker. He waded in there, swung, and the ball popped up in the air and into the hole again, this time for a birdie, as the crowd danced around in delight. Three under par on a par-three hole in two days.

Later on, he presented the five iron with which he had fired the ace to the Royal and Ancient Club.

Unhappily, the 1962 champion here, Arnie Palmer, was in that eight-hole bunker, too. It took him three to get out and then he wafted the ball across the green into another bunker. Final result: seven. Score for nine holes, 40.

It was hardly a day for the former titlists. Tony Jacklin the 1969 titlist, forced a ball an arm's length down a rabbit burrow, had the privilege of a drop, and the ball landed three club-lengths away. So he dropped it again, wrongly, since up to four club-lengths is allowed and redropping is not. The penalty was two strokes and a 73 instead of a 71.

Two-time champion Lee Trevino had a 73, too, and was with Jacklin at 148.

Miller, who was out at breakfast time under a pale sun, had a brilliant 68, consisting of 14 pars and four birdies. He never put a foot wrong.

A sand wedge to 15 feet gave him a three on the par-4 seventh, and a five iron to 15 feet again meant a three on the par-4 10th. Unawed by "the railway," he reached that green in two and lipped the cup for what seemed an eagle. Opening his shoulders, Johnny nailed two 265-yard three wood shots to reach the green, and a 35-footer for another possible eagle just stayed short.

"My irons were good," he said. "I putted well. I'm relaxed. But something must be wrong. The rest of the fellows are tearing those easy first six holes to bits. Not me. I'm always saving the good shots for later."

Second-Round Leaders

T. Weiskopf, U.S.	68-67—135
B. Yancey, U.S.	69-69—138
J. Miller, U.S.	70-68—138
J. Nicklaus, U.S.	69-70—139
C. O'Conner, Ireland	73-68—141
B. Gallagher, Britain	73-69—142
N. Coles, Britain	71-72—143
P. Butler, Britain	71-72—143
B. Barnes, Britain	76-67—143
L. Wadkins, U.S.	71-73—144
G. Player, South Africa	76-69—145
J. Rodriguez, Puerto Rico	72-73—145
P. Chapin, U.S.	74-71—145
G. Marsh, Australia	74-71—145
H. Henning, South Africa	73-73—146
D. Gammon, Rhodesia	76-70—146
G. Mueller, Sweden	76-70—146
V. Baker, South Africa	72-74—146
P. Alliss, Britain	76-71—147
M. Ballesteros, Spain	74-73—147
B. Crampton, Australia	71-76—147
P. Wilcock, Britain	71-76—147
R. de Vicenzo, U.S.	72-75—147
D. McClelland, Britain	71-76—147
L. Trevino, U.S.	75-73—148
W. Humphreys, Britain	75-73—148
A. Palmer, U.S.	72-76—148
I. Stanley, Australia	74-74—148
D. Hayes, South Africa	76-72—148
T. Jacklin, Britain	75-73—148
J. Garner, Britain	75-73—148
H. Bannerman, Britain	73-75—148
R. Shade, Britain	75-73—148
D. Hill, U.S.	75-74—149
H. Kin, South Korea	75-74—149
H. Baiocchi, South Africa	75-74—149
T. Westbrook, Britain	75-74—149
D. Good, Britain	75-74—149
J. Newton, Australia	78-71—149



Tom Weiskopf acknowledges cheers as he finishes yesterday with a 5-under par.

Wins 800-Meter Event

Wottle Stars for U.S. at Munich

MUNICH, West Germany, July 12 (UPI).—Dave Wottle, the 22-year-old Olympic 800-meter gold medalist, paced a young and inexperienced U.S. men's track and field team to victory, 122-101, over West Germany at the Olympic Stadium tonight.

Wottle, one of the few household names on the U.S. squad, won the 800-meter in front of 20,000 persons.

It was the eighth straight victory for the U.S. team, but the margin of 21 points was the smallest to date.

On the women's side, the West German team romped over the opposition, 85-50, for their fifth victory in seven bouts, scoring five double victories.

The Americans arrived in Europe for a three-week swing, featuring matches against West Germany, Italy in Turin on July 17-18, the Soviet Union on July 23-24, and in Dakar, Senegal, Aug. 4-5, against an all-African selection.

They also arrived without a number of Olympic champions and world record-holders, including Rod Milburn, Tom Hill, Steve Smith, Randy Williams and Ricky Wohlhuter.

The winning margin against a weak West German team included 13 victories in 21 events, but only 19-year-old Dwight Stones' high jump world record yesterday got the fans out of their seats.

Stones soared over 2.30 meters (7 feet 6 1/2) to better Pat Matzdorf's 1971 record by one centimeter (1/4 inch).

Rain spoiled the night for the pole-vaulters and discus-throwers, but the Americans managed a double in the discus event and first place in the pole vault.

The Americans, however, suffered a setback in the 5,000-meter race, where Harald Norpoth, a 30-year-old veteran who won Olympic silver at Tokyo in 1968, kicked past Steve Prefontaine of Eugene, Ore., on the last lap for a German record time of 13:20.6.

Earlier, Charles Foster and Tommy Lee White scored a run-away in the 110-meter hurdles.

Foster got the nod at the tape, but both clocked 13.7. West Germany's Guenther Nickel was a well-beaten third in 14.1.

Before tonight's competition, AAU officials said that they had given up hope of persuading world-record high-jumper Dwight Stones of Los Angeles to compete against the Soviet Union in Minsk July 23-24.

Swede Betters Spitz Record In Freestyle at Israeli Games

TEL AVIV, July 12 (AP).—Sweden's Bernt Zarnowiecki shaved two seconds from the Olympic record of Mark Spitz today in the men's 400-meter freestyle, finishing in 4:20.9 in the ninth Maccabiah Games.

The Americans continued to dominate other swimming finals, as Sam Franklin set a new Maccabiah record of 102.4 in the men's 100-meter backstroke.

In the women's 200-meter butterfly, American girls took the first three places, with Wendy Weinberg finishing in a record 2:30.7. Barbara Spoznik and Wendy Paskin followed.

The American men's 400-meter medley relay team of Scott Lichtig, Andy Lehner, Ed Suddelson and Jeff Latz set a record with a time of 4:09.8. Israel finished second and South Africa third.

Sweden's Anita Zarnowiecki, Bernt's twin sister, claimed her fifth gold medal by winning the women's 100-meter backstroke in a record 1:12.6. America's Sara Shuster and Barbara Sapoznik finished second and third.

The swimming victories brought the total of medals for Americans to 47, including 19 gold medallions. Israel was in second place with 29, including 11 gold, at the end of the afternoon's events.

Boxing Doctor Is Unscheduled Contender

HOLON, Israel, July 12 (NYT).—The elimination round of the Maccabiah boxing tourney ended in a ringside uproar here last night when the physician to the U.S. team, Dr. Max Novich, punched Shmuel Lalkin, secretary of the Israeli Sports Federation, in the mouth.

The incident occurred after Peter Brodsky, the American heavyweight, was counted out while on his feet in the final bout. Brodsky, 25, a probation officer from Nassau County, N.Y., had been floored by Haim Zilbershmidt of Israel in the second round. He rose and took the offensive but soon ran into a right to the head that sent him down again.

He rose after a count and apparently wanted to go on fighting, but the Dutch referee continued counting. Brodsky was puzzled as the referee called him out.

The referee said later that the regulations required Brodsky to raise his fist to indicate he wished to fight on but that he had kept his hands at his sides.

Novich went to the ringside. Lalkin followed him and told him not to interfere. Then Novich threw a right hook. The American later offered to apologize but Lalkin refused to accept it.

Davis, Powell Pace Orioles' Victory Over Angels

BALTIMORE, July 12 (UPI).—Tommy Davis hit three singles to score two runs and Boog Powell hit a two-run homer as the Baltimore Orioles defeated Nolan Ryan and the California Angels, 7-1, last night.

Ryan struck out 11 Orioles to run his league-leading total to 203, only to see his record drop to 10-11, while Mike Cuellar, 5-9, raised his career record over the Angels to 9-3 with a 10-hitter.

Davis, who hit in his 11th straight game, raised his batting average to .291 with singles in the second, third and fifth innings. He had an 18-game hitting streak from May 20 to June 16.

Brewers 8, Royals 1

At Milwaukee, Darrell Porter drove in four runs, three with his 10th home run; and Eduardo Rodriguez pitched a five-hitter to lead the Brewers to an 8-1 victory over Kansas City.

Porter's homer came in the second after John Briggs and George Scott opened the inning with walks. He also walked in the third with the bases loaded for his fourth run batted in.

Tigers 14, Royals 2

At Detroit, Jim Northrup, given a rare opportunity to hit against left-handed pitching, responded with two home runs and eight RBIs to pace the Tigers past Texas, 14-2.

Northrup's performance enabled him to score the 500th run and bat in the 500th of his career in the same game.

Jim Perry raised his record to 9-8 with seven innings of eight-hit ball and Ed Farmer pitched the last two innings to record his seventh save.

Giants 7, Cubs 3

In the National League, at San Francisco, Ed Goodson's second homer of the game, a two-run drive, and Gary Matthews's bases-empty blast were the key hits during a five-run seventh inning rally that carried the Giants to a 7-3 victory over Chicago.

Paul Popovich's sacrifice fly in the top of the seventh tied the score at 2-2 and the Giants then touched reliever Dave Laroche for four hits, a walk, a sacrifice fly and a wild pitch to score five times in the bottom of the inning.

The victory went to Jim Barr, now 7-8, while Laroche suffered his first loss in four decisions. Don McMahon pitched the final two innings for the Giants to gain credit for his second save.

Phils 6, Braves 5

At Philadelphia, Greg Luzinski drove in three runs with a pair of home runs to lead the Phillies to a 6-5 victory over Atlanta.

Luzinski connected after a Willie Montanez double in the seventh inning to put the Phillies in front, 6-5. The ball cleared the left-field scoreboard, which is over 400 feet from the plate and stands 80 feet high.

In the sixth inning, Luzinski hit a solo shot into the left-field upper deck, giving him three home runs in two nights and 15 for the year. The left-fielder has 57 runs batted in.

Expos 4, Reds 3

At Montreal, Hal Breeden, whose two errors in the contest contributed to two unearned Cincinnati runs, singled home the winning run in the seventh inning as the Expos defeated the Reds, 4-3.

The game was tied, 2-2, going into the seventh inning when Pepe Frias led off with a triple. Winning pitcher Steve Renko helped with a double to score Frias as Montreal went in front, 3-2.

Breeden's single drove home Renko with what proved to be the winning run as Bobby Tolan homered for Cincinnati in the eighth inning, narrowing Montreal's lead to 4-3.

Pirates 10, Padres 2

At San Diego, Willie Stargell hit the 302nd home run of his career to set a Pittsburgh club record as the Pirates turned back the Padres, 10-2.

Stargell's fifth-inning homer with the bases-empty was his 25th this year and his 12-year career figure wiped out Ralph Kiner's mark of 301, set over a period of seven seasons with Pittsburgh. Kiner wound up his career in the American League with a lifetime total of 369.

The loss was charged to Steve Arlin, now 5-6, who was trying for his third consecutive shutout.

Dodgers 3, Cardinals 1

At Los Angeles, Willie Davis hit a two-run homer off Bob Gibson with one out in the first inning and the Dodgers went on to beat St. Louis, 3-1.

Don Sutton improved his record to 11-5 on a seven-hitter while Gibson, who was removed for a pinch-hitter in the seventh, was tagged with his ninth defeat against eight victories. Sutton struck out 12 to take over the National League strikeout lead with 130.

Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE (Based on 100 at-bats)

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Mota, L.A.	59	197	24	68	.345
Unser, Phil.	68	221	26	74	.335
Watson, Hou.	92	341	65	114	.334
Maddox, S.F.	76	289	40	98	.328
Goodson, S.F.	77	292	30	95	.325
Matthews, S.F.	80	275	37	89	.324
Robinson, Phila.	51	180	27	58	.322
Grubb, S.D.	65	219	31	70	.320
Cedeno, Houston	72	277	52	88	.318
Cardenal, Chi.	82	291	50	92	.316

RUNS—Bonds, S.F., 80; Watson, Hou., 66; W. Davis, L.A., 62; Rose, Cin., 61; Evans, Atlanta, 60.

RUNS BATTED IN— Bench, Cin., 69; Stargell, Pitts., 64; Bonds, S.F., 62; Evans, Atlanta, 61; Watson, Hou., 59.

HITS—Watson, Hou., 114; W. Davis, L.A., 112; Rose, Cin., 111; Russell, L.A., 110; Bonds, S.F., 109.

DOUBLES—Cardenal, Chi., 22; Staub, N.Y., 22; W. Davis, L.A., 20; Simmons, St. L., 21; T. Perez, Cin., 20.

TRIPLES—Metzger, Hou., 11; Matthews, S.F., 8; Sanguillen, Pitts., 7; Evans, Atlanta, 6; Maddox, S.F., 6.

HOME RUNS—Stargell, Pitts., 25; Evans, Atlanta, 25; Bonds, S.F., 25; H. Aaron, Atlanta, 23; Monday, Chi., 21; D. Johnson, Atlanta, 21.

STOLEN BASES—Morgan, Cin., 36; Cedeno, Hou., 29; Brock, St. L., 26; Lopes, L.A., 26; Bonds, S.F., 24.

PITCHING (7 decisions)—Brett, Phil., 8-2, .800, 3.03; Parker, N.Y., 6-2, .750, 3.63; Wise, St. L., 10-4, .714, 2.95; Harrison, Atlan a, 5-2, .714, 2.83; Billingham, Cin., 12-5, .706, 3.33; Seaver, N.Y., 9-4, .692, 2.05; P. Niekro, Atlanta, 9-4, .692, 2.89; Sutton, L.A., 11-5, .688, 3.28.

STRIKEOUTS — Sutton, L.A., 130; Seaver, N.Y., 133; Carlton, Phil., 121; Gibson, St. L., 117; Forsch, Hou., 105.

AMERICAN LEAGUE (Based on 100 at-bats)

	G.	AB	R	H	Pct.
Blomberg, N.Y.	57	168	31	64	.381
Horton, Det.	55	204	26	71	.348
Carew, Minn.	78	297	53	103	.347
May, Mil.	85	346	54	109	.315
Bumbry, Balt.	58	166	34	52	.313
Blair, Balt.	77	258	37	80	.310
D. Allen, Chi.	69	245	39	76	.310
Murcer, N.Y.	90	354	49	109	.308
Kirkpatrick, K.C.	74	256	44	78	.305
Mayberry, K.C.	89	304	59	92	.303

RUNS—R. Jackson, Oak., 61; Mayberry, K.C., 59; Otis, K.C., 58; D. May, Mil., 55; Carew, Minn., 53.

RUNS BATTED IN—Mayberry, K.C., 80; R. Jackson, Oak., 67; Murcer, N.Y., 58; Darwin, Minn., 56; Melton, Chi., 54.

HITS—D. May, Mil., 109; Murcer, N.Y., 109; Carew, Minn., 103; Otis, K.C., 100; A. Johnson, Texas, 98.

DOUBLES—D. Allen, Chi., 20; Braun, Minn., 19; A. Rodriguez, Det., 18; Melton, Chi., 18; Balt., 17; Garcia, Mil., 17; Money, Mil., 17.

TRIPLES—Carew, Minn., 7; Coggins, Balt., 6; Bumbry, Balt., 6; Briggs, Mil., 6; Braun, Minn., 5.

HOME RUNS—Mayberry, K.C., 20; R. Jackson, Oak., 18; Fisk, Bost., 17; Bando, Oak., 17; Hendrick, Cle., 16; D. Allen, Chi., 16.

STOLEN BASES—North, Oak., 27; Campaneris, Oak., 20; D. Nelson, Texas, 20; Alomar, Cal., 19; Harper, Bost., 17; Patek, K.C., 17.

PITCHING (7 decisions)—Hunter, Oak., 14-3, .824, 3.18; Lee, Bost., 11-3, .786, 2.33; Singer, Cal., 14-4, .778, 2.44; Pina, Oak., 5-2, .714, 2.45; Hamilton, Oak., 5-2, .714, 2.93; Splittorff, K.C., 12-5, .706, 3.50; R. Woodson, Minn., 9-4, .692, 3.64; Colborn, Mil., 11-5, .688, 3.04.

STRIKEOUTS—N. Ryan, Cal., 203; Singer, Cal., 146; Blyleven, Minn., 141; G. Perry, Cle., 137; Wood, Chi., 134.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	50	38	.568	—
St. Louis	44	41	.518	4 1/2
Montreal	41	43	.488	7
Pittsburgh	39	44	.470	8 1/2
Philadelphia	39	47	.453	10
New York	36	47	.434	11 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	55	34	.618	—
Cincinnati	49	39	.557	5 1/2
San Francisco	50	40	.556	5 1/2
Houston	48	44	.522	8 1/2
Atlanta	41	50	.451	15
San Diego	31	56	.356	23

Wednesday's Results

San Francisco 7, Chicago 3.
Houston 7, New York 1.
Montreal 4, Cincinnati 3.
Philadelphia 6, Atlanta 5.
Los Angeles 3, St. Louis 1.
Pittsburgh 10, San Diego 2.

Thursday's Games

Houston at Philadelphia, night.
St. Louis at Los Angeles, night.
Pittsburgh at San Diego, night.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	49	41	.544	—
Boston	45	39	.536	1
Baltimore	43	38	.531	1 1/2
Detroit	45	42	.517	2 1/2
Milwaukee	43	43	.500	4
Cleveland	30	57	.345	17 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	49	39	.557	—
Kansas City	49	42	.538	1 1/2
California	45	40	.529	2 1/2
Minnesota	44	40	.524	3
Chicago	45	41	.523	3
Texas	30	55	.353	17 1/2

Wednesday's Results

Minnesota 3, Boston 0.
New York 2, Chicago 1.
Oakland 9, Cleveland 3.
Milwaukee 8, Kansas City 1.
Detroit 14, Texas 2.
Baltimore 7, California 1.

Thursday's Games

Oakland at Milwaukee.
Baltimore at Chicago, night.
California at Detroit, night.
Kansas City at New York, night.
Texas at Boston, night.
Cleveland at Minnesota, 2, twinight.

Thursday

Oakland Beats Milwaukee, 8-4

MILWAUKEE, July 12 (UPI).—Reggie Jackson drove in four runs with a homer and two singles and Oakland rallied for four runs in the ninth inning to give the A's an 8-4 victory over the Milwaukee Brewers today in the opener of a four-game series.

Ray Fosse broke a 4-4 tie with one out in the ninth when he hit his third home run of the season 375 feet to left-center off Jim Slaton, only the fourth hit the Brewer starter permitted. The A's later filled the bases with two out and Jackson brought home one run with a bases-loaded single. Designated-hitter Deron Johnson delivered two more with another bases-loaded single.

Jackson hit a two-run homer, his 19th of the year, in the third inning after Bert Campaneris had reached base on shortstop Tim Johnson's error to give Oakland a 2-0 lead, and he singled home another run in the eighth when the A's scored twice to tie the game.

Wednesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Atlanta ... 203 000 000—5 12 0
Philadelphia ... 020 002 20x—6 9 0
Schueler, Freeman (7), Frisella (8) and Oates; Wallace, Wilson (5), Brandon (6), Brett (7) and Boone. W—Brett (8-2). L—Freeman (0-2). HR—Baker (8th), Luzinski (14th & 15th).

Cincinnati ... 000 110 010—3 6 1
Montreal ... 000 002 20x—4 9 3
Norman, Sprague (7), Tomlin (8) and Plummer, Bench (8); Renko, Marshall (9) and Boccabella. W—Renko (8-5). L—Norman (5-9). HR—Tolan (8th).

Pittsburgh ... 111 110 005—10 17 2
San Diego ... 000 100 010—2 7 3
Briles (8-7) and May; Arlin, Ross (5), Caldwell (6), Corkins (9) and Kendall. L—Arlin (5-6). HR—Oliver (12th), Stargell (25th).

St Louis ... 000 000 100—1 7 1
Los Angeles ... 200 010 00x—3 3 1
Gibson, Segui (7) and Simmons; Sutton (11-5) and Ferguson. L—Gibson (8-9). HR—Davis (13th).

Chicago ... 000 001 110—3 6 2
San Francisco .. 000 101 50x—7 11 0
Pappas, Laroche (7) and Rudolph, Hundley (7); Barr, McMahon (8) and Rader. W—Barr (7-8). L—Laroche (3-1). HR—Williams (11th), Goodson (8th & 9th), Matthews (4th).

Houston ... 032 101 000—7 12 0
New York ... 010 000 000—1 10 1
Roberts (8-7) and Jutze; Koosman, McAndrew (6), McGraw (8) and Dyer. L—Koosman (7-8). HR—May (14th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

California ... 000 010 000—1 10 0
Baltimore ... 020 112 01x—7 10 1
Ryan, Hassler (7) and Torborg; Cuellar (5-9) and Williams, Hendricks (6). L—Ryan (10-11). HR—Powell (7th).

Texas ... 000 020 000—2 9 3
Detroit ... 043 003 02x—14 13 0
Allen, Kremmel (2), Paul (6) and Billings; Perry, Farmer (8) and Sims. W—Perry (9-8). L—Allen (0-4). HR—Northrup (4th & 5th), Sims (5th), McAuliffe (6th).

Kansas City ... 000 010 000—1 5 1
Milwaukee ... 031 000 10x—8 9 0
Wright, Mingori (3), Dal Canton (7), Garber (8) and Healy; Rodriguez (2-0) and Porter. L—Wright (5-3). HR—Porter (10th).

New York ... 010 100 000—2 9 0
Chicago ... 000 010 000—1 4 1
Peterson, Lyle (9) and Munson; Stone (4-5) and Brinkman, Herrmann (8). W—Peterson (7-10). HR—Blomberg (6th).

Boston ... 000 000 000—0 6 1
Minnesota ... 200 100 00x—3 12 0
Curtis, Bolin (5) and Montgomery; Blyleven (12-6) and Mitterwald. L—Curtis (7-8).

Oakland ... 101 310 120—9 13 0
Cleveland ... 001 200 000—3 4 1
Hunter (14-3) and Fosse; Perry, Hilgendorf (8) and Ellis. L—Perry (8-13). HR—Bando (17th), Brohamer (3d), Hendrick (16th).

Secretariat Loses A Record Time For Preakness

BALTIMORE, July 12 (UPI).—The Maryland Racing Commission has refused to change the official winning time of the 1973 Preakness, denying Secretariat the clean sweep of Triple Crown speed records some race clockers believed he earned.

"Although the testimony before this commission was sometimes confused, it would appear that Secretariat might have run the 1973 Preakness somewhat faster than Canonero II ran in 1971," the five-member commission ruled after a two-hour special meeting.

"This commission, however, is bound by its rules and regulations which provide that the official time of any race is that which is clocked by the official timer. It was acknowledged by several of the witnesses, including those persons representing CBS, that to change records established by the official timer because of later electronic analysis of such events would be destructive of the integrity of all sporting events," the board said in its statement.

Secretariat's Preakness time stands at 1 minute 54 2/5 second, second only to Canonero's 1:54. In the other two legs of the Triple Crown, Secretariat set records of 1:59 2/5 for the Kentucky Derby and 2:24 for the Belmont Stakes.

Briton Leads Cyclists

ARGELES-SUR-MER, France, July 12 (AP).—Britain's Barry Hoban won the 11th stage of the Tour de France bicycle race today, from Montpellier to Argeles-sur-Mer for the second British victory in a row. Luis Ocana of Spain retained the overall lead with a margin of 9:08 minutes.



Olympic Doping Is Discussed

WASHINGTON, July 12 (UPI).—A member of the medical commission at the 1972 Olympic Games said today that most of the doping of athletes was confined to weightlifters and cyclists.

Daniel F. Hanley, a member of the International Olympic Committee Medical Commission, said that during the 1972 Games in Munich 3,000 tests were run and 12 proved positive.

"But these figures do not tell the whole story," Hanley told the Senate juvenile delinquency subcommittee. The testing included some portion of every sport competition and most finals.

"Had this effort been concentrated on a few events, and everyone tested, the result might have been different," Hanley added. "For it is my opinion that most of the doping is confined to the weight events and cycling."

Hanley, the physician at Bowdoin College, said, "There is no place in sports for the use of stimulant drugs or steroids," and added, "there is no chemical answer to improved performance in sports. "To the best of our knowledge, there is no way to supercharge a normal cell.

"This statement is not acceptable in the sporting world, but it is nonetheless true—there is no known substance which consistently improves performance in a normal, healthy, well-trained, well-conditioned athlete."

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

July 12, 1973

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(w) Amitalia Fund	$9.16
AMINCOR BANQUE S.A.:	
— (d) Globvalor	SF64.50
(w) Andreae Equity	Can.$5.08
(w) Apollo(Tempus) iss.pr.	SF83.19
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(w) Aries Fund	$80.76
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(w) Austral'n Selection Fd.	$7.85
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— (w) BtP Income Fund	$9.73
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(w) Browninvest	$19.46
(r) Cal. Land & Constr.	$19.37
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(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	Can.$5.24
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$14.19
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$12.65
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF997
(d) Caribico N.V. "C" Sh.	$152.25
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fed	$779.62
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs.	$8.63
(r) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs.	$11.21
(d) Convert. Bond Fd.N.V.	$9.32
(r) Convert. Sec. N.Y.	$804.31
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF40.80
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF87.75
CREDIT SUISSE:	
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF156.50
— (d) Intervalor	SF80.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF270.75
(d) Crosby Fund S.A.	$5.79
(w) D.G.C.	$56.88
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$10.42
(d) Delta Multifund	$10.19
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen 10,016
DREYFUS GROUP:	
— (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$10.76
— (w) Dr.Interest.Inv.Fd.	$11.25
— (w) Dr. Offsh. Com. Sh.	$8.43
— (w) Dr.Offsh.Deb.Prem.	—
(d) Eurunion	$52.97
(d) Executive Fd of Canada	$6.06
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia	$10.82
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$20.47
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$24.17
(d) Fidelity World Fund	$10.01
(d) Fiducem	BF1 149
(d) Finance Union	$10.96
(w) First/Fund	$12.07
FIRST INVESTORS:	
— (w) American Trust	$4.19
— (w) Int'l Min.& Petr.Fd.	$9.05
— (i) Austl.Ld.& Prop.Fd.	Bah.$11.67
(d) First Nt'l City Fund	$34.10
(d) First Security Cap. Fd.	$85.75
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$67.76
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$25.49
(w) Fonsaler Issue Pr.	SF2.312
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF93.80
(d) Fonditalia	$12.43
FUND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP:	
— (w) Fd of Austral.($US).	$5.78
— (w) Fd.Austral.Sterling	Aus.$3.70
— (w) Prop. Bonds Aust.	Aus.$1.21
— (w) — — Int'l Ltd.	Aus.$8.36
(d) Fund of Nations	$8.57
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$9.76
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— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	Berm.$25.04
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	Berm.$8.70
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(d) Interfund S.A.	$12.41
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(w) Intermarket Fund	$107.76
(w) Int'l Incomr Fund	$21.65
(r) Int'l Invest. Network	$16.06
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd.	$4.62
(r) Invest. Atlantiques	$52.06
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$11.88
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$11.13
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$16.37
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$53.28
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$15.73
(i) Jardine Japan Fund	$48.59
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(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,845
(w) Kayfund	$8.15
(w) Kleinwort BensonIntF.	$10.52
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.F.	$21.26
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold.	$19.01
LLOYDS & BOLSA-TYNDALL:	
+†(r) L&B-T 3-way Fd.Ltd	£1.605
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(r) Marlin Fund	$8.99
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$12.73
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(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$6.80
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(w) Nippon Fund	$37.00*
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— (d) Safe Fund	$9.12
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$13.43
— (d) Global Fund	$7.13
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF87.70
(r) Senator Portfolio N.V.	$5.33
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.75
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$6.79
— (d) Share Realty	$13.82
— (w) Shareholders Excal.	$8.28
— (d) Enterprise Fund	$5.47
— (d) Harbor Fund	$7.80
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DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; † — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; a — asked.

Pirates Acquire Maxvill From A's

PITTSBURGH, July 12 (AP).—The Pittsburgh Pirates, seeking to mend their tattered defense, have acquired 34-year-old Dal Maxvill from the Oakland Athletics. He is expected to become the starting shortstop.

The Pirates have used three shortstops this season, Gene Alley, Rennie Stennett and Jackie Hernandez all have had a shot at the job.

The Pirates paid $20,000 for Maxvill, who had been placed on waivers by Oakland. But they also picked up his salary, estimated to be about $60,000.

Mystery Man Is Sarazen Fan

TROON, Scotland, July 12 (AP).—Billionaire recluse Howard Hughes telegraphed his congratulations to Gene Sarazen today for Sarazen's hole in one in yesterday's first round of the British Open Golf championship.

"Congratulations. You have not changed a bit," the telegram from London said. "You are still as good as ever. Your accomplishment today refreshed many pleasant memories."

It was signed "Howard Hughes."

"He must have seen me on TV," the 71-year-old Sarazen said. "It took a hole in one for m to finally hear from my old golfing buddy. We used to play together from time to time, but it's been 40 years since I've seen or played with him. The last time we played, he was trying to perfect an airplane propeller blade."

Hughes's greeting to Sarazen was one of the few public statements he has made since arriving in Britain eight months ago and taking over an entire floor of the luxury Inn on the Park Hotel near Buckingham Palace.

His message to Sarazen seemed to prove two things: Hughes still likes golf and he watches television.

Astros Get Pizarro

HOUSTON, July 12 (UPI).—The Houston Astros have acquired veteran left-hander Juan Pizarro in an effort to bolster the club's sagging bullpen. The Astros purchased Pizarro, 36, from Wichita of the American Association where he posted a 6-1 won-lost record this season following service early in the season with the Chicago Cubs.

Observer

A Zealous Defense

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—*This is in defense of zeal. Madison Avenue, short hair and Southern California. It is not a spirited defense. How could it be? It is no pleasure defending Madison Avenue.* One rises in court depressingly aware that it is Madison Avenue that has committed commercial television in the first degree.



Baker

Comparable problems arise defending Southern California. Southern California has committed grave offenses against taste: the orange sports coat, the air-conditioned sports cemetery, the permanently bared sports teeth—the list goes on.

In the facile generalizations about the Watergate affair, all four are painted as prime villains. Zeal, for example, is frequently blamed for everything.

The Nixon people were the first to try to hang the rap on zeal. When Watergate was still a mere "caper," they explained it as a simple case of zeal gone astray.

As matters became graver, White House defenders became tougher with zeal. Explaining how such princes as Haldeman and Ehrlichman could have been involved, they found a moral lesson to expound. Too much zeal. Very bad stuff, all that zeal.

Columnists, hounded by their trade to find universal lessons thrice weekly in meaningless events, have eaten so well off zeal that the more reckless are beginning to say there will be much less zeal in future elections.

Here is a flat prediction that is absolutely certain to prove correct: there will be just as much zeal (maybe more) in the 1976 presidential campaign as there was in the 1972 campaign.

Presidential campaigns run on zeal. Eugene McCarthy, who saw the corruption of it, has been denounced ever since by his young idealists for "not wanting it enough" to emulate the zeal of the Kennedys. Kennedy campaigns were famous for zeal, but when Kennedy zealots did unpleasant things to elect their man, they were said to be practicing "pragmatism," a doctrine that is always praised in Washington-type circles.

Question: If zeal caused Watergate, why didn't Watergate occur during the Kennedy campaign of 1960, which ran on maximum zeal? Suggested answer: Zeal, schmzeal.

The generalization about Madison Avenue—the ad-man mentality—being the real root of Watergate is not worth long argument, for truckloads of facts will not stop Americans from ascribing disagreeable political events to Madison Avenue. Briefly then: John Mitchell is not an ad man, but a lawyer; so is Ehrlichman; so is Dean; so is the President.

Ah, but the real root of the business is Southern California, you see. Place breeds this sort of thing, with its Birchers, freeway culture, boobs racing off to drive-in human-sacrifice ceremonies. That's what gave us Watergate-ism, Nixon and all.

In fact, as Carey McWilliams noted recently on the op-ed page of The New York Times, McGovern carried Los Angeles in 1972 and Nixon has never been able to establish a stable political base in California. It rejected him for governor in 1962. Soon afterward, because he felt so ill at ease, he moved to New York, his home during his successful run in 1968.

Finally, hair. Nobody is actually saying that Nixonesque short hair caused Watergate, though it may yet come to that. The close barbering of all the characters involved in Watergate has, however, begun to make a neat hairline suspect. Parents begin to report that the hairy son's squelch to the plea to thin his knotted locks is becoming: "Do you want me to grow up to be like that Watergate gang?"

This is bad—tonsorial tidiness falling victim to guilt by association. It can also be depressing if young people, who have had to listen to old folks' bigotry about hair for years, are going to take up the line that hair makes the man. Shows young folks can be just as bigoted as old folks when it's convenient.

The moral—this being a newspaper column, there must be one—is that we ought to resist Watergate's temptation for us to draw nonsensical morals about man and hair, and about almost everything else that soothes a good old prejudice while making the wits nod.



The New York Times.

Go-karts at the start of a race in California.

The Engine Is Smaller Than A Loaf of Bread

By Robert Lindsey

ONTARIO, Calif. (NYT).—From its sloping aerodynamic front end to the wind spoilers in the rear, the racing car brought here by Richard Burman, a California truck driver, looked as if it had been created to run against A. J. Foyt or Bobby Unser at Indianapolis.

But it was a finely detailed miniature, less than 6 feet long, a descendant of the "go-kart" of years past that was powered by a lawn mower engine. Nevertheless, it rocketed Mr. Burman around the Ontario Motor Speedway at 100 miles an hour.

The nation's go-karting enthusiasts took over the speedway—normally a domain of big, powerful Indianapolis autos and stock cars—last week and demonstrated that go-karting has come far since a few Southern California tinkerers began hopping up lawn mower engines and installing them on tiny karts in the early 1960s.

Some of the karts, their engines roaring and emitting fumes from the alcohol fuel and their helmeted drivers slumped virtually on their backs to reduce wind resistance, reached a top speed of more than 140 miles an hour in the straightaway.

"It's amazing," Brian Tracy, an official of the speedway, said. "Formula One Grand Prix cars here averaged 114 miles an hour; some of these little karts are averaging 100."

More than 640 drivers from 25 states and Canada competed in the races, the karting equivalent of the Indianapolis 500.

No one knows how many serious go-kart racers there are in the United States—estimates range from 10,000 to more than 20,000—but the number is growing.

"I think it's growing because it doesn't cost much compared with other types of racing, and it's a great family sport," said James Kokalj, general manager of the International Karting Federation, the largest of two organizations that sanction kart racing.

"Karting in a way is for guys who have sort of a Walter Mitty complex about racing, who like to get out and race like Mario Andretti but can't afford it. You can buy a competitive go-kart for less than $1,000 and go out and race on some of the best tracks in the country and come within a few seconds' time of the big cars. For a lot of families, this is really a way of life."

Kart racing is most popular in California, where it started. But there are tracks in most states, a total of perhaps 150 in the United States.

The majority of competitors are in their late teens through the mid-30s, although they range in age from 13 to more than 80. They arrived in Ontario by automobile, truck, camper trucks and big motor homes, and filled much of the track's infield with colorful canvas awnings to protect their karts and themselves from the scorching 100-degree heat.

At night, many stayed up adjusting and rebuilding the American-built and Italian-built engines they use in the races. Karters maintain they extract more horsepower per unit of weight from their engines than any other type of engine.

Most of the racers brought only a single kart, but a St. Louis surveyor brought five and he was joined by his wife and teen-age son in the competition. A Manteca, Calif., Ford dealer, whose son has won more than 150 race trophies, came with five karts, two vans for equipment, a motor home to live in, and a pit crew of more than 10. He estimated the week's racing would cost him more than $2,000. Some less affluent competitors complain that because well-to-do fathers and kart shop owners are investing so much in the racing, they cannot keep up with the competition.

There are primarily two types of go-kart competition—so-called "sprint" karts designed for short, high acceleration competition on twisting tracks, and "enduro" racers. Enduro karts are designed for faster speeds and endurance over a one-hour race on conventional tracks. Besides the 3.2-mile track in Ontario, karters use the Indianapolis Speedway, the Laguna Seca course in Northern California and the one at Watkins Glen in Upstate New York.

Instead of the casually assembled playthings of the early days, today's racing go-karts are carefully engineered machines that have four-wheel brakes, special clutches, exhaust pipes that are shortened or lengthened with pedals or gears during a race to increase engine efficiency at different speeds, and other devices designed to squeeze more speed out of engines that are smaller than a loaf of bread.

Most of the competitors seemed blasé about the danger of racing around a track at well over 100 miles an hour on a tiny frame of tubular metal that rides less than two inches off the ground and with no protection for the driver if something goes wrong. Several veteran go-kart racers said they had received minor broken bones over the years, but contended it was a safer sport than other forms of motor racing.

Mr. Burman, whose car resembles an Indianapolis racer, said: "There is really no sensation of speed. When I'm out on the track, do you know how I feel? I feel like I'm free, that I have a sense of freedom I don't get any other way."

PEOPLE: *Ormandy to Conduct Concerto by 'Committee'*

Conductor Eugene Ormandy says that when he takes the Philadelphia Orchestra to China on Sept. 10 for a tour he will perform a concerto written by a Communist committee.

The 72-year-old Ormandy, in Los Angeles for a series of performances with the Los Angeles Philharmonic, said Wednesday that he had received a copy of "The Yellow River Concerto" about a month ago from mainland China. "In today's China, at least in this case, such a piece of music is written by a group rather than one person," said Ormandy. "The composer is listed as 'The Committee of the Composers' Union.'" Ormandy called the Chinese concerto very effective. He said, "It sounds like a 19th-century Russian work. From a popular point of view, it's really for the public at large. It has a lot of melodious passages and it is—if I can use the word—'schmaltzy.'"

Ormandy said the solo parts of "The Yellow River Concerto" would be played by a Chinese pianist whom Ormandy says he has heard on tape and praises. "The Chinese people are so polite they never asked me to play their concerto. They just sent it to me to see if I liked it," the conductor said.

* * *

Male chauvinists at Eton College may have met their Waterloo in 17-year-old Lucy Bourne and not on any playing fields at that. Seems that the Eton College Chronicle published an editorial saying the school's only girl pupil was "a social misfit," being a female among so many males. Miss Bourne retorted by calling the anonymous writer of the editorial a "male chauvinist pig." The magazine was commenting on Eton's gradual process of admitting girls, beginning two years ago with four attending at certain times during the week. Last year, Miss Bourne, daughter of a housemaster at the school, began as a full-time pupil. The Chronicle asked that the school stop "dabbling in experiments"—either go coed or remain a male stronghold. Girls could become depressed and self-critical if the experimenting didn't stop. To which Miss Bourne replied: "What an arrogant point of view. As far as I can see there is no difference between the standards—in work at any rate—of this and my last school."

* * *

Israeli Premier Golda Meir refused Thursday to comment on a British press report that she was paid $450,000 for her memoirs. The report, in the satirical magazine Private Eye, said Mrs. Meir was paid by the British-Israeli publishing house Weidenfeld and Nicolson, which signed an agreement with the 75-year-old premier to publish her memoirs in 1975. The publisher's Jerusalem office also declined to comment. Mrs. Meir's salary, before taxes, is $8,300 a year.



Victor Riesel
...after '56 assault.

* * *

A photograph of Miss Lebanon and Miss Israel together at the Miss Universe contest in Athens has caused a mini-storm of editorial protests in Lebanon. Leftist newspapers called it a "scandal." The photo showed the four girls in bikinis—Marcelle Herro of Lebanon, Yildiz Arhan of Turkey, Johanna Melaniodis of Cyprus and Limor (Sharir) Shreibman of Israel—on an Athens beach.

The Lebanese daily Al Bayrak said for "Miss Lebanon to pose with Miss Enemy out of her own free will is something that warrants her immediate recall from the contest for investigation."

* * *

Victor Riesel, the labor columnist blinded by acid in a hoodlum's attack in 1956, has undergone the first in a series of operations that doctors hope will restore his sight in one eye. Two other operations at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, New York, are planned. Asked how he felt about the possibility of seeing again, he replied, "You know, I really have no emotion. It's been 17 years. I've been over a million and a quarter miles. Basically, I've adjusted."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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